Bombay Gazette
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THE Bombay Gazette.

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NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 6-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons	Connections at Aden with	Tons
1910				
15th Feb.	† DELHI	8690	.....	...
18th „	† MANTUA	10686	.....	...
21st „	† CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
24th Mar.	SALSETTE	6000	† PERSIA	7951
28th „	† EGYPT	7912		
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	† MALWA	10552
3rd „	ARCADIA	7601	.....	...
6th „	INDIA	781	.....	...
2nd April.	MAURETANIA	12913	.....	...
8th „	ARABIA	7603	.....	...
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
12th „	MANTUA	10686	.....	...
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
24th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10 30
31st „	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Straits transits to a connecting Steamer at Port said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

• INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,601 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 3 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL RATES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London via Marseilles	Rs. 627	Rs. 792 „ Rs. 940

These rates include the Quarter.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

Calcutta: GRINDLAY & Co,
London: GRINDLAY & Co.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Hendonhall	due 22nd February	Philadelphia.
Tredegar Hall	due 12th March	„

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,

PASSENGER AGENTS,
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

Steamer Fares to England.

A. LIVERPOOL.—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
1st single	635-0	2nd single	462-0
1st return	990-0	2nd return	704 0

B. LONDON BY SEA.—

1st single	858-0	2nd single	627-0
1st single	693-0	2nd single	528-0
1st return	1,287-0	2nd return	940-8
1st return	1,039-8	2nd return	792-0

C. LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.—

1st single	858-0	2nd single	627 0
1st return	1,287-0	2nd return	941-0

D. LONDON VIA GENOA.—

1st single	694-8	2nd single	451-0
1st return	1,089-0	2nd return	707-0

E. LONDON VIA TRIESTE.—

1st single	760-0	2nd single	535-0
1st return	1,262-0	2nd return	832-0

F. WEYMOUTH (South of England)—

1st single	400-0	and	420-0

G. THIRD CLASS PASSAGES LONDON BY SEA.— Rs.

Berths in general Cabin ... 210
„ „ 4 Berth Cabin ... 225
„ „ 2 Berth Cabin ... 240

London via Marseilles with 2nd class rail ... Rs. 357, Rs. 342

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employes Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, etc.

For further particulars apply to :—

COUTTS & CO.,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time	Route via.
LHASA	2,111	Sat. 12th Feb	6a.m.	Direct
ISNA	2,171	Mon. 14th Feb	10a.m.	P. D. & Cam •
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 17th Feb.	9 a.m.	C Mandvi

† Following on arrival of English mail steamer.
• Porcoundar, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. KASARA, 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 17th Feb calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly)

S. S. GOA. PARA, 4,147 tons, on Monday, 14th Feb. calls at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni (Muscat, Jask Sunoor Abdoss, Lingo, Sasseeh, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 19th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

10th February, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb. 1910
DJEMNA	5,685	Rebuffat	17th Mar. „
SYDNEY	4,118	Maisonneuve	14th Apr. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Bartlett	12th May „
NILE	8,538	Martin	9th June „
SALAZIE	4,147		7th July „
DJEMNA	5,685	Rebuffat	4th August „

INTERMEDIATE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Bartlett	24th Feb. 1910.
NILE	8,538	Martin	24th Mar. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Agent.

Albert Building, Graeby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date
CASTALIA	6393	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March „
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Taft	26th „
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April „
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kobo	23rd „ „
CASTALIA	6393	J. Hamilton	8th May „
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd „ „

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	416
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	658
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back ...	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back ...	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
a KAISER	2,800	Von Holdt	17th Feb
b SOMA I	2,600	Greiwe	3rd Mar.
a PRAESIDENT	3,400	Jacobsen	15th Mar.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
b Will call at Seychelles.
For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24 Medow Street, Bombay, 27th January 1910.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about.
S.S. "Umvumbi"	5,000	20th February, 1910.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons	Captains	To sail on
R RUBATTINO	5,833	L. Macelloni	18th Feb. 1910.
D MARTELLO	5,582	D Marzoni	15th Mar. 1910.
R RUBATTINO	5,800	L. Macelloni	15th Apr. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 single and Rs. 600 Return

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service, 1st Class, Rs. 728 ; 2nd Class, Rs 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Feb. 1910.
ISABELLA	6,000	G. Bobbio	7th Mar. 1910.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	13th Apr. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI, AHMEDABAD and KARACHI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00, 00
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY, Agent.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF BURMA LTD. TO 31ST DECEMBER 1909.

THE DIRECTORS have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders the BALANCE SHEET and abstract of profit and loss account of the Bank, duly Audited, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1909.

	Rs.	A.	P.
The net profit of the year including Rs. 2,420-15-9 carried forward from 31st December, 1903 and after paying all expenses, &c., amounts to	2,99,864	4	7
An *ad interim* dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax) was paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1909 amounting	46,825	8	0
An amount was placed to Reserve Fund of	50,000	0	0
The Directors now recommend a further dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax) amounting	61,667	8	0
To place to Reserve Fund	1,00,000	0	0
To carry forward	21,351	4	7
	2,99,864	4	7

The affairs of the Bank continue in a satisfactory state and the Directors are glad to report a continued increase under all headings.

The Working Capital of the Bank has, during the year, been augmented from Rs 57,18,624 to Rs. 1,12,35,207.

The Reserve Fund has, by the addition of Rs.1,70,000, made during the year, been increased to Rs. 3,00,000.

Your Directors and Management have during the latter part of the year suffered much anxiety on account of the case against the late Rangoon Manager at Madras. A third jointed and while he was still Sub-Judice they very reluctantly agreed to a compromising appeal and make a Statement to the effect that the amount drawn by the late Manager from the Oak Bank was invested immediately by the sale of his Securities held at Head Office and the Bank has thereby not suffered any pecuniary loss thereby.

This unfortunate affair has not been unmixed evil, in that it has led to the introduction of the most stringent checks and control over Branch business that cannot but make for increased development and security.

The Directors feel certain that the Shareholders will be gratified at the eminently satisfactory results of the working of the Bank for the past six months.

The Branch Balance sheets and accounts to 31st December have been Audited by Messrs. Lovelock and Lewis of Calcutta, Messrs. Fergusson & Co. of Bombay and Messrs. Fraser & Rose of Madras.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. F. STRACHAN,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA LTD.

ABSTRACT OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st December, 1909.

GENERAL BALANCES.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To Capital Account—				17,62,500	0	0
17,500 Shares fully Subscribed of Rs. 100 each ...	17,50,000	0	0			
2,500 Shares of Rs. 100 each Rs. 5 paid up ...	12,500	0	0			
20,000	17,62,500	0	0			
To Reserve Fund				1,80,000	0	0
„ Amount due on current and fixed deposit accounts, etc ...				64,12,376	9	9
„ Bills payable and drafts drawn ...				8,54,790	3	0
„ Loans payable				4,40,000	0	0
„ Bills received for collection ...				76,650	10	4
„ Liabilities on Cash Credits ...				34,009	4	6
„ Adjusting account				26,837	14	6
„ Acceptances on behalf of Customers for which security is held ...				12,20,000	0	0
„ Undrawn dividends				1,022	5	0
„ Dependency				2,381	3	11
„ Profit and Loss				2,03,038	12	7
				Rs. 1,12,35,207	0	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
By Advances ...				91,94,149	12	8
Loans and over drafts ...	77,24,632	9	5			
Bills Receivable ...	14,69,517	3	3			
Particulars required by Act VI of 1882 ...						
Debts considered good for which the Bank holds bills or other securities ...	90,15,476	0	7			
Debts considered good for which the Bank holds no formal security being temporary overdrafts ...	1,78,673	12	1			
Sums due by a Director or other officer of the Bank	nil.					
				91,94,149	12	8
By Bank Premises, and furniture ...				48,823	5	0
„ Stamped papers				1,023	5	0
„ Bills for collection as per contra				76,650	10	4
„ Adjusting Account				1,820	3	2
„ Acceptances on behalf of Customers per contra				12,20,000	0	0
„ Government paper (Face Value Rs. 2,07,800)				1,93,254	0	0
„ Cash on hand and at Bankers ...				4,99,485	12	2
				Rs. 1,12,35,207	0	4

I have examined the above Balance sheet with the books of the Bank of Burma, Limited, as kept at the Head Office, Rangoon, and the audited returns from the Branches, and am of opinion that it exhibits a correct statement of the Bank's affairs as at 31st December, 1909 as shown by the books. I also certify that I have counted the cash at Rangoon and found it correct and have examined the securities held by the Bank at Rangoon, for loans and advances and found them in order, I also certify that, to the best of my belief, the above balance sheet is drawn in conformity with the law.

J. STUART SMITH, C. A.,
Auditor.

A. G. JOYCE,
Accountant.

R. F. STRACHAN,
General Manager.

S. A. MOWER,
G. S. CLIFFORD,
W. P. OKEDEN. } Directors.

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1909.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To written off Government paper ...	3,104	6	0	By amount brought forward	25,617	8	6
„ „ „ Furniture account ...	2,495	0	0	By gross income for half-year ended December 31st 1909 after providing fully for all Contingencies ...	4,24,681	9	10
„ „ „ Stationery account ...	1,877	7	11				
	7,476	13	11				
Interest paid to depositors	1,38,318	3	3				
Rebate on Bills	15,830	10	4				
Expenses of management, inclusive of establishment, charges general, incometax and audit, fees etc., etc...	85,634	10	3				
	2,47,260	5	9				
Balance of profit available	2,03,038	12	7				
Rs. ...	4,50,299	2	1	Rs. ...	4,50,299	2	4

J. STUART SMITH, C.A., Auditor. A. G. JOYCE, Accountant. R. F. STRACHAN, General Manager. S. A. MOWER, G. S. CLIFFORD, W. P. OKEDEN, } Directors.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT PARAFFIN MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS.

SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

Reasons Why You Should Have "The Polkey" Head Lights :

1. It burns paraffin which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor Car.
3. It is strong enough for any ordinary purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary acetylen lamp
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not smell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily read a telegraph post at sixty yards, seeing it quite plainly
8. Two spare chimnies ready for use stored in each lamp on asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimnies guaranteed perfectly fire proof.
10. The only form of head lamp not objected to by the police regulations.

THE "POLKEY"

Patent Paraffin Motor Head Lights, 527 Candle Power,
Specially made for India.

No. 1 SERIES.
Nickel plated on brass with side fittings ... Each £ 8
Brass polished ... „ „ 7
Double fork brackets for shutting, on each ... „ 0 12

No. 2 SERIES.
Nickel plated on brass, each £ 7 0
Brass polished ... „ „ 6 0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ... „ 0 15

THE "POLKEY"

Side Light for Motor Cars.
Good light guaranteed, burning paraffin and suitable for any size cars.

No. 1 SERIES — carrying chimnies —
Nickel Plated, per pair ... £ 4 16
Brass Polished „ ... „ 4 0

No. 2 SERIES — No chimnies —
Nickel Plated, per pair ... £ 4 10
Brass Polished „ ... „ 3 10

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices, less 10 per cent. for Cash. Calculation.—12 Ans. to the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

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BOMBAY & POONA.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

Telegraphic Address :—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No. 838

Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

S. PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL TABLE WATER.

MOST EFFICACIOUS

For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

(Sole Agents for Western India.)

"S. PELLEGRINO"

ITS MINERAL WATERS.

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Standard Oil Company of New York,

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in :—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands :—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and pails.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GRAPHIEL'S RESULTS.

THIRD DAY.

1st Race	Siriska	3rd	
2nd ,,	Minerva	Won 12 to 1	
(Recommended on R. C. from result of 1st R. Majesty).			
3rd Race	Castalia	Won 3 to 1	

BOMBAY PLATE.

4th Race	Fizz (2nd) / Sh. Fight (3rd)	M. Delaval (Upset)	Won 6 to 1

A caution :—If Fizz's movement is hampered with for the benefit of Sh. F., which is likely, M. D. will win.

5th Race	Horse	Scr.	
6th ,,	Scimitar	2nd	

FIRST DAY.

1st Race	Koko	Won odds on	
2nd ,,	Grand Duke (*Amendment on R. C.*)	,, 6 to 1	
3rd ,,	Rocksand	,, 4 to 1	
4th ,,	Not Yet	,, 6 to 4 on	
5th ,,	Sialkote	2nd	
6th ,,	The Rooster	2nd 2 to 1 P	
7th ,,	Ashroff	Won 10 to 1	
8th ,,	Padsha	2nd	

SECOND DAY.

A BAD DAY.

1st Race	Dignum	Left.	
2nd ,,	Kafoor	Won 3 to 1.	
3rd ,,	Sharar	Out.	
4th ,,	Lady Violet	Scr.	
5th ,,	Shancutt	Won 2½ to 1.	
6th ,,	Chivalry	2nd.	
7th ,,	Steel	Out.	

NOTE :—Those who took the higher rate of selections are entitled to refund as advertise or FREE selections on Wednesday.

Office :—Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor, adjoining Messrs. Queen and Saxby.

NOTICE.

MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE MEETING for the ELECTION of SIXTEEN MEMBERS of the Municipal Corporation will be held at the Municipal Corporation Hall, on THURSDAY, the 17th February, 1910, at 1 P. M. (Bombay Time).

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 10th February, 1910.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED.

A SUB-INSPECTOR for Water and Drainage Works. Salary to start at Rs 45 per month. Only those thoroughly conversant with the laying of water mains, joints and connections need apply to the Ag. Executive Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Dadar.

J. A. JONES,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Bombay Division.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Dadar, 9th February, 1910.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW, 1910.

THERE will be a SPECIAL PRIZE for Fox Terrier Puppies, both for Dog and Bitch, over six and under twelve months old. Entry Fee of rupees two with particulars should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Dog Show, not later than the 17th Instant.

DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Dog Show.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS are reminded that FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE, SATURDAY, 12th Feb. and SECOND and FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE, TUESDAY, 15th February, 1910.

G. LUCAS, Capt.,
Hon. Secy., Bombay Horse Show.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain Sweeping, &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 11th February, 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Depot at Carnac Bridge :—

A number of unclaimed bags of grain and seers and quantity of sweeping, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situated at Erskine Road, Null Bazar.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 20th February, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned landed property by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Manockji Merwanji, and the estate of Pestonji Kawasji, the mortgagors under the power of sale vested in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of January 1906, and further charge dated the 25th March 1907.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Erskine Road, Null Bazar, without the fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 149 8-9 sq. yds. or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2510, Collector's New Nos. 9562, 9563, 9564, Old Survey No. 1699, 2/1700 and New Survey No. 891 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the east by sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by a vacant piece of land, on or towards the north by the said Null Bazar Road, and on or towards the south by Borah Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Thakurdas & Co., Solicitors, No. 25 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th February, 1910.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

THE SAID ELECTION being a contested Election, I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act, the names of all the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders :—

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Mr. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, L. M. & S.	346, Grant Road...	Medical Practitioner ...	Mr. Ardesar Dadabhai Modi, L. M. & S. ... The Hon'ble Sir Pherozsha Merwanji Mehta, K. C. I. E., M. A., Bar-at-Law. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L. M. Mr. A. K. Leslie	Mr. Damodar Govardhandas Sukadvala. Mr. Jafarbhai Rahimtula Kadarbhai, B.A., Bar-at-Law. Mr. A. G. Viegas, L. M. & S. Mr. John Wallace, C. E.
2	Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik, B. A., LL.B.	Hermitage, Peddar Road.	A property holder and Pleader, High Court.	Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia, M. A., LL. B. Bar-at-Law. The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Kt. The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersi, Kt. Sir Karimbhai Ibrahimbhai, Kt. ... Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar Kt., L.M. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart.	Mr. Abdeali Mahomed Ali Kajiji, B. A., LL.B., (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law. Dr. H. Stanley Reed, LL.D. The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim. Mr. James McDonald. Prof. O. V. Muller, M. A. The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji Hora.
3	Mr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandeker, L.M. & S.	74, Benham Hall, Girgaum.	Surgeon and Physician, Justice of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate and Surgeon, Lecturer and Examiner, St. John Ambulance Association, Bombay Presidency Centre.	Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar. Mr. Harichandra Pandurang Pitale..... Mr George Lund ..... Rao Saheb Parshotam Balkrishna Joshi, F. R. C. S. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinsha Dhanjibhai Davar.	Khan Saheb Kazi Mahamadali Murge. Mr. Vamanrao Nana Moroba, Mr. J. A. D. McBain. Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu Sailor. The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, C.I.E.
4	Khan Saheb Sheikh Ibrahim Hafiz.	17-21, Huzria Street, 2nd Nagpada.	Landed Proprietor.....	Mr. Dinanath Balkrishna, Naik Dandekar L. M. & S. Mr. Mirza Ali Akbarkhan, B. A., Bar-at-Law. Mr. Gulam Husen Rahimtula Kheraj, Bar-at-Law.	Mr. Vamanrao Nana Moroba. Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, M.A., LL.B. Mr. G. F. Cobb.
5	Mr. Jamsetji Ardesar Wadia ...	Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill.	Merchant.....	Sir Karimbhai Ibrahimbhai, Kt. ..... The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Kt.	Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai. Mr. Limji Navroji Banaji, Bar-at-Law.
6	Mr. Jehangir Ratanji Dubash...	22-24, 2nd Marine Street.	Government Contractor and Merchant.	Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart..... Mr. Gulabchand Motichand, B.A., LL.B... Mr. F. F. Gordon	Mr. E. E. Coombs. Mr. Abdulabhai Lalji. Khan Bahadur Maneherji Rastamji Dholu, C.I.E.
7	Mr. Stephen Meredyth Edwardes, I.C.S.	Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.	Commissioner of Police	Mr. F. N. Gadrey	Mr. W. J. Nolan.
8	Mr. Mahamad Hajibhai Lalji ...	Colaba Reclamation.	Merchant, (Partner, Messrs. Hajibhai Lalji and Co.)	The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji Hora Mr. Nigel F. Patan..... Mr. Navroji Jehangirji Gamadia..... Mr. Goverdhandas Khatav Makanji ..... The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim.	Mr. Shapurji Barjorji Bharucha. Mr. Ardesar Jamsedji Bilimoria, B.A. Mr. Fazalbhai Meherali Chinai, Mr. Mathuradas Gokaldas. Mr. James McDonald.
9	Mr. Vasantrao Anantrao Patankar.	22, Carnac Road.	Landed Proprietor.....	Sir Karimbhai Ibrahimbhai, Kt..... Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L. M. Mr. Jamsetji Kharsetji Jamsetji.....	Mr. Alex M. Tod. Mr. Mahomedbhai Karimbhai. Mr. Fardunji Jamsetji Parakh.
10	Mr. Diago Manuel D'Silva, L.M. and S.	21, Mount Road, Mazagon.	Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.	Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobhani .... Mr. D. F. Lobo.....	Mr. Damodar Govardhandas Sukhadvala. Mr. D. L. Britto.
11	Mr. Haji Yusaf Kaji Ismail Sobhani.	Malabar Hill.....	Merchant, Mill Owner and Landed Proprietor.	Mr. J. A. D. McBain..... Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart..... The Hon'ble Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., Bar-at-Law. Mr. James McDonald ..... Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed..... The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, C.I.E.	Mr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L. M. and S. Mr. Alex M. Tod. Mr. Govardhandas Khatav Makanji. Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai. Mr. Damodar Goverdhandas Sukadvala. Mr. J. C. G. Cowen. Mr. Jehangir Bamanji Petit. The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Kt.
12	Mr. Jugmohandas Varjivandas.	West field, Warden Road.	Merchant.....	Mr. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas ..... Sir Karimbhai Ibrahimbhai, Kt ..... Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadeker, Kt., L.M. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Part.....	Dr. E. F. Underwood, M. D. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parakh, B.A., LL.B. Mr Dharamsi Morarji Gokuldas. The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Haridas Setalvad, B.A., LL.B.
13	Dr. Ratansha Temulji Nariman, M.D., F.R.M.S.	Hornby Road.....	Medical Practioner and Honorary Physician to Parsi Maternity Hospital.	Dr. H. Stanley Reed, LL.D..... Khan Bahadur Mancherji Kavasji Matzban, C.I.E., M.I.C.E., F.R.I., B.A. Mr. Gulabchand Motichand, B.A., LL.B... The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Kt. Khan Bahadur Sayad Samsoddin Sayad Mia Kadri, B.A.	Lt.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, M.D., I.M.S. Sir Dorab Jamsetji Tata, Kt. Mr. Damodar Goverdhandass Sukhadvala. Mr. E. M. Pross, A. M. I. C. E. Mr. Abdeali Mahamad Ali Kajiji, B. A., LL.B. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law.
14	The Hon'ble Sir Pherozshah Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E, M.A, Bar-at-Law	17, Napean Sea Road.	Barrister-at-Law.....	The Hon'ble Mr. J. S. W. Milne..... Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L.M. The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B. A., LL. B.	Mr. Shapurji Barjorji Bharucha. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B.A., LL. B.
15	Mr Accacio G Viegas, L.M & S.	Chowpati.....	Medical Practioner.....	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L. M. The Hon'ble Sir Pherozsha Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., Bar-at-Law. The Hon'ble Sir Walter C Hughes, Kt., C. I. E. Khan Bahador Hakim Mahomed Dayen Hakim Atdul Shah.	Mr. Vamanrao Nana Moroba. The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B. A., LL.B. Prof. O. V. Muller, M. A. Mr Harichandra Pandurang Pitale.
16	Mr. Jehangir Bamanji Petit. ..	Pedder Road.....	Merchant	The Hon'ble Sir Pherozsha Merwanji Mehta K.C.I.E., M.A., Bar-at-Law. The Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L.M. Sir Adamji Pirbhai, Kt..... The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinsha Dhanjibhai Davar Sir Karimbhai Ibrahimbhai, Kt.....	The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B.A., LL.B. Dr H. Stanley Reed, LL. D. Mr. Navroji Jehangirji Gamadia. Mr. J. E. B. MacQueen, I.S.M.D. Lt.-Col. M.A.T. Collie, M. B. (Aberd), C.M., I.M.S. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B.A., LL.B.
17	Mr. Gulam Husen Karimbhai Ibrahim	Cuffe's Parade, Colaba Reclamation.	Merchant	Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart..... The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Kt. Sir A. D. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar Kt., L. M.	The Hon'ble Mr Ibrahim Rahimtula, C.I.E. Mr. Jamsetji Ardesar Wadia. Mr. J. A. D. McBain.
18	Mr. Dhanjibhai Bamanji Petit..	Chateau Petit, Warden Road.	Merchant and Mill Owner.	Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart..... Sir Karimbhai Ibrahimbhai, Kt..... The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinsha Dhanjibhai Davar.	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavakar, Kt., L.M. Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivardas. Mr. James Mc Donald.
19	Mr. Kavasji Jehangir Readymoney, B. A. (Cantab).	Readymoney House, Nepean Sea Road.	Merchant	The Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt. The Hon'ble Arthur Hill Trevar..... The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinsha Dhanjibhai Davar. Dr. H. Stanley Reed, L.L.D.....	The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, C.I.E. Mr. T. W. Cuffe. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. The Hon'ble Mr. J.S.W. Milne.
20	The Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Rufus Greaves.	The Laws, Cumballa Hill.	Merchant	The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Kt	The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim.
21	Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bar ..	Petit Hall, Nepean Sea Road.	A Baronet, Mill Owner and a Landed Proprietor.	The Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt. The Hon'ble Sir Walter C. Hughes, Kt., C. I. E. The Hon'ble Sir Pherozsha Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., Bar-at-Law.	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L.M. Lt.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, M.D., I.M.S. Sir Karimbhai Ibrahimbhai, Kt.
22	Mr. Rajabali Visram Patel, L. M. & S.	Pedder Road ..	Medical Practitioner...	Mr. Fazalbhai Meherali Chinai..... Mr. Balkrishna Vasudev Pandurang ..... Mr. George Lund	Mr. Dadabhai K. Patel, L.M. & S. Mr. Kavasji Mervanji Set. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B.A., L.L.B.
23	Mr. Phiroz Khartetji Setna B.A.	Canada Building, Hornby Road...	Merchant	Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart ..... Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas	Mr. F. A. Provost. Mr. Abdeali Mahamad Ali Kajiji, B.A., LL.B., (Cantab), Bar.-at-Law.
24	Mr. James McDonald	The Grange, Wodehouse Road.	Educationist	Mr. John Wallace, C. E.....	Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B.A., LL.B.
25	Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collie, M.B., (Aberd.), C.M., I.M.S.	Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.	Indian Medical Service.	The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Kt Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L.M. The Hon'ble Sir Pherozsha Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., Bar-at-Law. Dr. H. Stanley Reed, L.L.D.....	The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim. Mr. Vishnu Krishna Bhatavadekar, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Fazalbhai Meherali Chinai. Mr. James P. Chrystal.

Under Section 29 (a) of the aforesaid Act I also hereby give notice that the Poll will be taken at a meeting of the Justices to be held at the Municipal Corporation Hall, on THURSDAY, the 17th February, 1910, at 1 P. M. Bombay Time.

Voting Papers will be issued to those entitled to vote only at the meeting.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 10th February, 1910.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL EN-

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

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AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

LOCATION OF OUR TENTS:
BEHIND THE GOWALIA FIRE BRIGADE STATION,
AT THE END OF KENNEDY BRIDGE.
Look out for 4 big Lamps.

AGAIN } TO-NIGHT !
AGAIN } TO-NIGHT ! !

At 9-30 Sharp (S. T.)

OUR ALL STAR COMPANY OF LONDON AND CONTINENTAL ARTISTES.
30 IN NUMBER 30

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14th.
GRAND PRESENTATION NIGHT
when Handsome trophies will be presented to the Winning Jockey and Trainer of
THE GREAT WESTERN HANDICAP.

NEXT MATINEE, SATURDAY Feb. 12th.
(BY SPECIAL REQUEST)
EXTRA MATINEE, } SUNDAY,
EXTRA MATINEE, } Feb. 13th.
Doors open at 3 o'clock,
Performance at 4 Sharp.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CIRCUS TO MATINEES ONLY.
N.B.—All Matinee Performances are exactly the same as the Night ones, nothing Curtailed.
Booking at SOUNDY & Co.
N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to the One and Two Rupee Seats.
N. B.—SPECIAL TRAMS will RUN after the Performance, from Grant Road Terminus to all parts of Bombay.
For prices and further particulars see daily Handbills.
Madame HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
Col. BOB LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

CITY OF BOMBAY BUILDINGS Co., Ld.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH,
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE.

GRAND OPENING
SATURDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY 1910.
MOST UP-TO-DATE
LIVING PICTURE SHOW EXTANT
IN LUXURIOUS COMFORT
WORLD'S
BEST FILMS.
DON'T MISS THE SPECIALLY SELECTED OPENING PROGRAMME OF "STAR" FILM.
WATCH THIS COLUMN
FOR LATEST SUBJECTS FROM EUROPE AND AMERICA.

AL FRESCO
ENTERTAINMENT IN BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED GROUNDS.

FIRST CLASS BUFFET.

PERFORMANCES 6-30 to 7-30, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p. m. daily.

PRICES, Rs. 2, 1, 8 and 4 annas; Special boxes to seat 6, Rs. 10. Seats reserved on application at the ticket office between 5 to 10 p. m.

LOOK OUT
FOR SATURDAY'S PROGRAMME
OF
UNRIVALLED AND STARTLING PICTURES.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-MORROW
GRAND
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
CARMEN

Another of our popular Italian Art Films specially arranged for the Cinematograph in seventeen tableaux and acted on the very spot where the legend is told. A charming, pathetic, picturesque and original version of the fine old dramatic Legend.

ALSO
MAX LINDER,
THE EXCELSIOR'S POPULAR CINEMATOGRAPH COMEDIAN.

TO-NIGHT,
LAST NIGHT
OF OUR
GRAND MILITARY FILM,
NAPOLEON.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

E. O. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

A GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL

SATURDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY 1910.
Positively the very last Night.

LADIES' PRIZES.
1st—FOR THE MOST EFFECTIVE DRESS.
A Solid Silver Handle for Sunshade.
2nd—FOR MOST ORIGINAL COSTUME.
A Cut Glass Silver top Scent bottle.
3rd—FOR LEAST EXPENSIVE BUT MOST EFFECTIVE DRESS.
A Ladies' Neck Chain.
4th—FOR THE BEST DRESSED GIRL UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE.
A Silver top Toilet bottle.

GENTLEMEN'S PRIZES.
1st—FOR THE MOST ORIGINAL COSTUME.
A case of one dozen bottles of John Dewar's White Label Whisky, presented by Messrs. Latham and Co.
2nd—FOR THE MOST GROTESQUE COSTUME.
3rd—FOR THE BEST DRESSED BOY UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE.
A leather covered Writing Case.

The management reserves the right to refuse admittance to anyone with a dress objectionable, or dangerous to Skaters.

Take Tickets early to avoid crush at the doors.

Admission, including use of Skates, RUPEES TWO.

A few Special Reserved Front Seats at Re. 1 Extra. Season, Monthly or Book Tickets not Admissable.

Special Tickets for the Carnival can be had at SOUNDY & Co. & at the RINK.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND HAND CARS FOR SALE :—

				Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	...	...		3,000
De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats ...	...	...		1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats ...	...	...		2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	...	...		1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...				For offers
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	...	...		3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	...	...		3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	...	...		3,400
DIANCHI.—20-30 H.P., 5 seats	...	...		5,000
De DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	...	...		2,100
ARGO—18 H.P., 5 seats	...	...		For offers
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	...	...		2,100

All above Cars complete with hood lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
CLUB BLEND,
See that it is in a
Square Bottle and bears the
OLD LAMP Trade mark.

To be had of all WINE DEALERS.
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cuba.	San Francisco
Calcutta	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUITON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tichling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS :—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Allsop Buildings,
Bombay Main Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 5 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the past of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED A PRACTICAL SPINNING Master having experience of Blow, Card and Spinning Rooms. With certificates apply to :—THE MAHARAJ KISHENGARH SUMTAG MILLS Co., Ltd. Kishengarh, Rajputana.

WANTED—JOB COMPOSITORS. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Press, Green Street, Fort.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD SABRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquor stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising largest ½ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmeyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, etc. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re 1. Apply Box No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD SABRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged Sterling into Rupees and rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 ½d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Gifts and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Gifts, Wants and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. R. 1. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE"—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, Situate at MOUNT ROAD, Mazagon.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Khoma Dungraji and Co., the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Dada Sitwar Nakhwa, the Mortgagor, and in pursuance to the power of sale given to the mortgagee by the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 18th day of February, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of February, 1910, sell by Public auction, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 124 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mount Road Estate, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of New No. 19 3711, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward E. Nos. 5023, 5023 and Street No. 30 and 2, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On the East by the property of Jamatchan Pandurang, on the West and South by the Public Road Passage,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable bedroom furniture, made to order, etc. of the Watson's Esplanade Hotel, Fort.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay
O. C. C. Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 668 of 1909.

Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Giangirji of Hyderabad (Deccan) ..... Plaintiff
vs.
1. Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Executor of the last Will of Nawab Syed Abdul Bakkar-nalkar, Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk Bahadur, and
2. Haji Jackaria Haji Ahmed Patel..... Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of Limjee Nowroji Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order of the High Court, dated the 11th day of November, 1909, and 2nd December 1909, respectively, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said order, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th February at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), each day valuable and substantial-made teak and blackwood bedroom furniture, such as iron single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirahs, chest of drawers with mirror, easy chairs, teapoys, dressing, washhand and writing tables, teapoys, electric and gas lights.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF MATERIALS of SKATING RINK, on Cruickshank Road, Esplanade, next to Municipal Offices.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the materials of Skating Rink, consisting of—

1 large size tent, teakwood flooring, 130 by 50 feet.
1 veranda, 100 by 15 feet, corrugated sheets of four sides and two sheds, 2 deal wood ticket offices, 2 side platforms of jungle wood, about 250 bentwood and teak chairs, electric globes and wire tabs of palms, etc.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale on SATURDAY, 12th February, at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sharp, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and substantial teakwood and blackwood diningroom, drawingroom, office and bedroom furniture made to order by Wimbridge, Devji Canji, etc., handsome doorway curtain, hanging carvings and carved partition screens and pier glasses by Wimbridge, set of dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumb waiters, drawingroom sofas, gent's and ladies' easy chairs, elegant cabinets, centre tables, and teapoys, book cases and stand, writing tables, English made single and double bedsteads, single and double almiras, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, clothes and hanging press, crockery cupboards, rich glassware, and crockery ware, handsome English built couble seated rubber-tyred brougham, 2 sets single harness, rich table ornaments, valuable pictures, rich Persian carpets and, footrugs, poultry, four horses, garden plants in pots, etc., the property of the Honourable Mr. Justice L. P. Russell.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as writing, dressing and washhand tables, sofas, easy chairs, almyrahs, cupboards, cabinets, iron safe, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, cottage piano by Mitang, 1 second-hand oil engine, Fielding and Platt make, 4 brake horse power, in working order.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. Michael John Mulcahy, a few articles of household furniture, such as silk, woollen, and cotton wearing apparels, linen, gramophone with records, stove, cooking utensils, cutlery, tableglass, bed linen, lamps and other household sundries.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 strong-built office shigram.
The property of a gentleman:—
1 Light English built rubber-tyreed Victoria in good order.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Upperstoried and ground floor Pacca Built Furnished Bungalow, situate at Tonnagarle Road, at Panna Road, at Lanowlee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 238 of 1903.

Jamnabai, widow ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Jevahoo, widow and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Order made in this Suit, on the 16th day of October, 1909, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the office of the Auctioneers, at No. 9, Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the undermentioned immoveable property on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of February 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), consisting of one upperstoried bungalow attached with one ground floor bungalow containing Hall, 6 bedrooms and verandah in front and rear with an extensive well laid out garden, furnished with furniture of drawingroom and bedrooms and out-houses, situated within half a mile from the Railway Station in the healthiest and most picturesque part of the hill.

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of land with buildings erected thereon, situate at Mouze Toongarle, Tarf Mawal, in the district of Poona, being part of Survey No. 82, containing by admeasurement 38 goonthas more or less, in the Registration Sub-district of Mawal, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Naronji Permanand, on or towards the South by the property of Dwarkadas Dharmsey, on or towards the East by a passage and on or towards the west by the property of Jiwandas Mulji.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys, for the Receiver, at their office at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The Bungalow is open for inspection.

AUCTION SALE OF THE AKBAR-E-SOUDAGAR NEWSPAPER AND PRESS, situate at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, as a going concern.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the owner, Ardeshir Pestonji Contractor, and with the consent of the mortgagees Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. at the premises, as a going concern, the Akbar-e-Soudagar Newspaper and Press, including the good will thereof, and the right to the name thereof and including also the machinery, engine, plant, furniture, implements, utensils, lying at the said Press. A detailed list of the machinery, engine, plant, etc, may be seen at the office of the Auctioneers, and intending purchasers can see the Press on application to the Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th February, 1910.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We Despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any Town, on ten days' approval, our highest grade

Mead Coventry Flyers

at less than lowest manufacturers prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and Guaranteed longer than any other make.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Cranks Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.

AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, taking sufficient postage for free Art Catalogues and our Special Offer on Sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

Exceptionally Strong Glass, symmetry of make, and best obtainable value in this article will be found in bottles of our manufacture. Packed securely for safe arrival at factory. Apply through Agents or Merchants for Prices and Samples.

ALFRED ALEXANDER & Co., ESTABLISHED 1845.
Head Offices: 85, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C., Eng.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, February 9.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... 82 1-16+1/8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ... 25·18 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ... 93 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London. ... 20·47 1/2—1/2
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... 23 11/16 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence. ... ... 23 11/16—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 62 7/8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). 1-3-15
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent. since 20th January.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 96 1/2 +1/4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 2 1/4—1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 2 1/4—1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months:.. 3 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 1/4 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77/9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 1 3-8—1-8
Do. of day market loans ... 1 3-4—1/8

MANCHESTER, February 9.

COTTON.

					Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool				...	12,000
Do. do. called				...	5,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp					1,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian				...	50
Do. Day's Imports...				...	5,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. Fair demand, steady.					
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures				...	Firm.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian				...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market...				...	Steady.
Mid-Americans	...	...	...	...	5·04—3
Egyptian F. G. F.	...	...	...	...	14 1/2+1/8

Cotton Delivery	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
Mid Uplands	7·50	7·90	7·88	7·95	7·81
G. O. C.	+12	+12	+11	+10	+8
Liverpool	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	
	7·78	7·43	7·03	6·91	
	+8	+7	+5	+5	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, February 9.

Good Bengal 5 14-32
F G Bengal 5 13-32
Fine Bengal 5 22-32

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, February 9.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 9,000
Do. Last year 30,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ... .
Do. Exports to Continent ... ...

Futures at New York ..... Advanced on Southern buying of futures in the local market and on bull support and short covering.
Mar. 14-94+29
Do. at New York ..... May 15·04+29

Spot Cotton at New York ... 15·35+20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9 11/16 unchgd
Demand Bills ... ... 4·85 7-16—1/2
Silver Commercial Bars ... 51 1/4 —1-8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 15 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Firm
Futures at New Orleans ... March 15·15—8
Do. at New Orleans ... May 15·36—3

LINSEED.

LONDON, February 9.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 54 3/4
" " months, Feb.-March.
" " Ports, Antwerp.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Nearest Value.

WHEAT.

LONDON, February 9.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs 37 1/2
Months—Feb.-March.
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 41
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 41 1/2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 41
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Tone—

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 8 1-4 Done.

ARRIVALS.

"Dido", "Hindoo".

BOMBAY, February 10.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The following are the particulars of the allotment

Amount offered Rs. 80,00,000.
Rs. 14,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 14,50,000 " to Bombay
" 2,80,000 " to Madras

Total Rs. 32,00,000 at 1s 4 1-16d.

Tenderers at the above rate received 78 per cent; above that rate in full.

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 16·06.

Telegraphic Transfers as under:
Rs. 34,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 7,80,000 " to Bombay.
" 5,40,000 " to Madras.

Total Rs. 48,00,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

Tenderers at the above rate received 78 per cent; above that rate in full.

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 16·09.

Total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last public sales is reported Rs. 1,00,30,000.

Next week's allotment, is Rs. 1,00,00,000.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is down by Rs. 26 lakhs.

EXCHANGE.

Council Bills were placed at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Demand and 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T. One crore has been offered for next week. Both these causes combined had a weakening effect on the exchange market. Banks that did business at 1s. 4 1-16d. for T. T. declined to offer anything better than 1s. 4 1-32d. Business for demand was done at 1s. 4 1-16d. but the tendency of the market is weak.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Demand do.	...	...	1s. 4 1-16d.
3 m/s credits on London			1s. 4 7/32d. to 1s. 4 1/16d.
Demand Francs...		...	103 1/2
3 m/s credit "	...	...	170 1/2
Demand Marks	...	...	136 3/4
3 m/s credit "	...	...	138 3/4
30 d/s. Hongkong	...	...	129 1/8
" Shanghai	...	...	172 1/2
" Japan	...	...	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market opened at 93-13 for both ready and settlement and later on it improved to 93-14, at which rate the market closed steady.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London remained unchanged and steady at 23 11-16 both for ready and forward and New York was down by 1-8 at 51 1-4.

Local market in gold remained dull. Upcountry and local demand was meagre and very little business is passing. There was good enquiry for sovereigns and prices remained unchanged.

Silver market opened at Rs. 62-13 and there being a good demand prices went up to Rs. 62-15 and closed at Rs. 62-11. The market is unsteady. Business of about 125 to 150 slabs was done.

We quote:—

GOLD.

				Rs.	a.	p
97 touch Fakirsett...	...	...	...	23	7	0
97 touch "	...	...	...	23	9	0
National Bank	...	...	...	24	0	3
Chartered Bank	...	...	...	23	15	6
Sovereigns Shield	...	...	...	15	3	0
Do Dragon	...	...	...	15	0	0
Australian	...	...	...	24	0	3

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	62	12	0
17 Penny ready	62	11	0
Local per tola	0	9	9
First Settlement	62	12	0
Second "	62	15	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed: Steady. Home Prices remained unchanged. There was good demand for ready and forward and prices were put up by half an anna.

Rapeseed: Firm. Home Prices were up by 3d. Fair demand for ready and and forward prices were put up by an anna.

Wheat: Quiet but steady. Home Prices remained unchanged. Very little enquiry and market remained unchanged.

Poppyseed and Mowraseed: Little enquiry for ready and forward, and prices are unchanged. Market quiet.

Castorseed and Gingellyseed: Fair demand. Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed: Improving. Good demand for ready and forward and prices went up by four annas.

Description.			Rate.
Linseed, Bold	...	...	Rs. 9 15
Linseed, Small	...	...	" 9 12
RAPESEED—			
Brown Cawnpore	...	...	Rs. 6 7
Yellow do.	...	...	" 7 2
Do. Gujarat	...	...	" 7 6
Poppyseed	...	...	" 9 10
Castorseed	...	...	" 33 to 34
Mowrasseed...	...	...	" 6 6
Maize ...	...	...	" 22 to 23 8
Groundnuts	...	...	" 38 to 41
Mustardseed	...	...	" 33 to 34
Gingellyseed	...	...	" 38 to 44 8
Khandesh Howri	...		
Gulburga do.	...		
Kalbur do.	...		" 43 to 43 8
Barsi do.	...		
White Gin, Bold 95/15			
Do. do do 85/15			" 41 to 43
Do. do. do. 75/25...			
Do. Mixed 50/50...			
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...			" 39 to 40
Do. do. 85/15...			
Gin, Black Beaver	...		" 37 to 38
Do. do. Gadag	...		
Gin Red Khandwa	...		" 41 to 43
Do. Meggi	...		
Do. Yellow Hinganghat			" 46 to 50
Do. do. Secunderabad			
Do. do. Gujarat			
Do. Black Kutni			" 36 to 37
Do. Ahmedabad...			
WHEAT—			
Choice Pissi	...		" 36 to 41
Club No. 1	...		
Delhi 70/30	...		
Hard Red...	...	...	" 32 to 35
Jubalpore...	...	...	" 38
Cawnpore Pissi	...	...	" 39
Cottonseed...	...	...	" 24 to 25

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 9th February:—

Wheat	5,048	cwts
Linseed	4,386	"
Rape, Rai and Mastardseed ...	5,956	"
Gingellyseed	29,229	"
Poppyseed	958	"
Groundnuts	5,521	"
Castorseed	7,161	"
Rice	7,586	"
Myrabollams	3,801	"
Cottonseed...	36,998	"
Mowrasseed...	498	"
Gram	2,074	"
Joowar	2,676	"
Maize	1,324	"

LOCAL YARN.

A considerable business has been reported at higher rates in known counts Nos. 10s, 12s and 20s and it being Chinese New Year, complementary sales will be effected.

We learn of the following sales:

Bales.	No.		
500	China Mills. ...	12s at 6·14 1-2	
500	do ...	20s at 7·5	
500	Moon Mills ...	20s at 7·5	
500	do ...	12s at 6·14 1-2	
200	Queen Mills ...	20s at 6·1	
2000	David Mills ...	10s at 6·10	
1000	do ...	12s at 6·12	
1000	Dawn Mills ...	12s at 6·14 1-2	

BANKS.

Bombay	1,457	1-2
India	64	1-2
Indian Specie	53	

MILLS.

Davide	370	
Manockji Petit	3,325	

PRESSES.

New Berar	535	
New Mofussil	780	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ...	154	
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	308	3/4
Colaba Land & Mill	1,115	
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	20	

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Dholka	126	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	615	
Amritsar-Patti	125	
Tapur-Valley	450	

COTTON.

Liverpool Market was down by 3 points for ready and New York ready was up by 20. Good Broach opened in the morning at Rs. 224 and fine at Rs. 243 at which rate very little business was done. The opener received in the evening was 8 to 7 points up and Good Broach closed at Rs. 326 1-2 and fine at Rs. 346. Market remains unchanged and very little business has been done both by Mills and Exporters.

We learn of the following purchases made to-day:—

Bales.			Rs.
500	Khandeish ...	R D Master ...	265
300	Ujjain ...	do ...	300
200	Khichpore (water damaged)	...David Sassoon & Co...	255
100	Malkapore "	...Queen Mills ...	241
100	Malkapore "	...Hope Mills ...	265
100	Yeotmal (water damaged)	...Hope Mills ...	250
100	Khandeish ...	Hope Mills ...	260
300	Wardha (water damaged)	...Gill & Co ...	270
200	Neemuch ...	Volkart Bros ...	284
100	Meeruj ...	Morarjee Mills ...	380
200	Bengal ...	P Vishram ...	272
100	Megari Coompta-gin	...Petits ...	318

We quote:—

Bengal Hand Gin, Fine ...	281	Ready.
" F. Good ...	251	"
Bengal Machine Gin, Fine ...	288	"
" F. Good ...	260	"
Sind Punjab Fine ...	271	"
" F. Good ...	258	"
Khandesh Fine ...	275	"
" F. Good ...	270	"
Amraoti Fine ...	286	"
" F. Good ...	278	"
Akola Khangaum Fine ...	287	"
" F. Good ...	279	"
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	296	"
" F. Good ...	283	"
Yeotmal Fine ...	303	"
" F. Good ...	295	"
Nagpore Fine ...	309	"
" F. Good ...	301	"
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	310	"
" F. Good ...	292	"
Methia Fine ...	274	"
" F. Good ...	259	"
Broach Gin Good ...	325	Mar.
" Fine ...	344	"
Sawginned Dharwar Good ...	323	A.-M.
Coompta Ginned Good ...	328	"
Westerns " " ...	309	"

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 9th Feb:—

Khandesh	2,100	Bales.
Central India	1,615	"
Barsi and Nagur	605	"
Berar	5,325	"
Central Provinces	3,062	"
Oomras...	13,678	"
Dholera	1,204	"
Broach...	982	"
Coompta and Dharwar ...	80	"
Westerns	128	"
Bengals (N. W. P.)	791	"
Bengals (Rajputana)	682	"
Sind	723	"
Peasian	9	"
American	29	"
Total ...	17,282	Bales.

LIVERPOOL, February 10.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Firm.	
Estimated Sales	13,000	
Total Imports	10,000	

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.—Mar.	7·98+8
Mar.—Apr.	7·98+8
Apr.—May.	7·96+8
May—June	7·94+8
June—July	7·89+8
July—Aug.	7·86+8
Aug.—Sept.	7·83+7
Sept.—Oct.	7·09—6
Oct.—Nov.	6·87+6

FREIGHT.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	16 0	16 6
Dunkirk	17 0	17 6
Havre	15 6	17 6
Hull	16 6	.....
Liverpool	16 0	17 0
Marseilles	16 6	17 0
Genoa	16 6	17 6
London... ...	16 6	.....
Hamburg	16 6	17 6
Venice	17 6	18 6
Open Ports	March	16 3
Do. ...	...April-May	16 0

Rates are unchanged. Market is steady.

METALS.

Home Market has again advanced by 10 in copper and rules at £70, but yellow metal is maintained at £58. There is little is doing in the local market.

We quote:—

			lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4x4	...	...	21	
			26	
			35	
			43	
			50	Rs.56 6
			63	
			70	
			77	
			84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	...	...	21	
			28	
			35	
			42	Rs.45 6
			49	
			56	
Tin Ingots.	...	...	...	" 39 14
Spelter	S M	...	...	
	M M	...	...	" 19 6
	J	...	...	
	G	...	...	
Georgshutte		...	...	" 23 12
Copper Ingots	K S	...	...	" 50 0
Copper Sheathings	...lbs.	8, 10, 12, 14		" 62
Yellow Metal Sheathings		lbs. 14, 16		
		10. 12		" 48

IMPORTS OF TREASURE,

Wednesday, February 9.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14 Bundles ...	...	330	145

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullion.	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Bundle ...	...	800	...
1 do ...	...	2,000	...
6 Bundles ...	...	12,000	...
6 do ...	...	13,350	...
14 do ...	...	27,500	...
14 do ...	...	21,975	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
M. Mackenzie & Co ...	Goalpara	Debai
Do	do	Abass
D. Hemandass	do	Bahrein
Sunday Importers ...	do	Linga
Do	do	Debai
Do	do	Koweit

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 8th Feb. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	68	79,704
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	56	85,448

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BRAMAN.)

For Dismissal.

331-09 Wadia G and Co Madangopal Chandratan vs Shamsunder Bunsidhar Malvi H M and R.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

941-09 Bhaishanker K and G Vassonji Sons and Co a firm vs S B Bharucha—Thakurdas and Co.

392-07 M B Chothia Aboo Mahomed Punjami vs Haji Moosa Abba and others Khanderao L and M.

222-07 The A Ghandi Ishwardas Mody a firm vs Dayabhai Tapidas Raghavaya B and N.

981-09 Chitnis M and M Messrs Ratansi Assoria and Co vs The Asiatic Steam Navigation Co Ltd Crawford B and Co.

982-09 Crawford B and Co Henriett Forrians vs Maurice E Bandman J R Patell and Co.

983-09 Thadurdas and Co Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy a firm vs Thacker Vussanji Pragji Payne and Co.

870-09 J R Patell and Co Mathuradas Goculdas and another vs Joshi Narbaddshanker Bhargivan Hiralal and Co.

620-07 Little and Co Ching Zang Zing another vs Gulabchand Hiralal and another.

525-08 Bhaishanker K and G Ravji Varjang a firm vs Pranjivandas another Shroff D and D.

1063-09 Crawford B and Co R D Sethna vs Dayabhai Chotalal Vakil Ardeshir H D and Co and Captain and V.

142-08 In person a pauper Vichardas Guru Jugonathdas vs Narbhedas Sadudas and another In person.

188-08 Jamsetji R and D Bai Gungabai widow vs Bai Ujan alias Moglubai widow.

41-08 Raghavaya B and A Rosa Angela Fernandes vs John Francis Fernandes and another Smetham B and Co.

1042-09 Payne and Co. Hsji Ahmed Hassam vs Hussin Jamal Kosai and others Kanga and S.

1043-09 Thakurdas and Co Pragjee Ombajee Mistry vs Tribhowandas Varjiwandas Wadia G and Co

761-21243-09 Mulla and M F M Madon vs Goculdas Damodardas and others Jamsetji R and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

608-06 Ardeshir H D and Co. Gopalcharya Sudarshancharya vs R Rathmunacharya Nanu H and Co. Part heard.

262-09 Raghavaya B and N Pandurang V Abhyanker vs Vithal Sayanner Khanderao L and M.

77-07 M B Chothia Baluram Morarka vs Ramrik Ramlal Little and Co Part heard.
For Hearing on Exceptions to Ag Commissioner's Report.

621-07 S A Tyabji Motiram A Kirtikar vs Krishnanath A Kirtikar and others Madhowji K and C and N B Vakil.
For Farther Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

695-03 Wadia G and Co Nandram Mathuradas a firm vs Haroon Hasji Vajedina Mulla and M and Thakurdas and Co.

755-05 Ardasher H D and Co Maneksi widow vs B D Banaji and others Hiralal and Co Payne and Co, A W H D and Co, sh D and D Mat J and M.

146-04 Jehangir G and B Gooculdas Dharamsey vs Pragjee Bhimji and others Pestonji R K and Co, Hiralal and Co and Ragn B and N.
Long Causes.

798-09 Khanderao L and Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Tyab vs. Noor Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Jam R and D Khund L and M S A Tyabji Jeh G and B.

824-09 S J Judah August J Vallis vs John A A Vallis and others Jehangir M and S S J Judah.

890-08 Taybji D and Co Vithoba Narayen Mayekar vs Janbai widow and others Jehangir M and S D J Mantri.

130-01 Payne and Co H H Rana hri Bhawansinghji Mahomedsingji vs Charles Herding.

975-09 Edgelow G W and Co Mahomedbhoy Muljiv s N Kessa and others Jehanjir M and S.

897-09 Jehangir M and S Kapurchand Poonamchand and Co a firm vs Aga Forrookeha Pestonji R K and Co.

167-09 Payne and Co Premji Gooculdas and others vs Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and Co Mulla and M.

522-09 Payne and Co Premji Gooculdas and others vs Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and Co Mulla and M.

920-09 Payne and Co Haji Ahmed Hassan vs Dayabhai Chottalal Vakil and another Ardeshir H D and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEBRUARY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—150 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s—1 bale skins R M Kooka.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—1,260 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Hidalgo s—1,250 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR HULL.

Franconia s—4,000 cwts cottonseed Sanday and Co; 2,001 cwts cottonseed E D Sassoon and Co; 500 cwts cottonseed G Bhimji; 975 cwts myrabollams A Khimji.

Hidalgo s—750 cwts cottonseed L Drefuss and Co; 10 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 36250 cwts cottonseed A Khimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—550 bales cotton E Spioner and Co; 55 bales cotton Glade and Co.

Braziliana s—220 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 1,094 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton Glazbrook and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Hidalgo s—110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Toftwood s—2,000 cwts cottonseed W Bechar; 625 cwts cottonseed A Khimji.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—4 bales cotton Volkert Bros; 950 bales cotton and 5,998 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros; 250 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts linseed A Blaschek and Co.

FOR VALETTA-MALTA.

R Rubattino s—48 bales twist S J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Macedonia s—18 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 cwts olibanum, A H Mawji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Macedonia s—256 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANCONA.

R Rubattino s—103 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

R Rubattino s—999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—480 cwts teakwood, B Edulji; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 162 cwts olibanum; J Nurdheram.

FOR VENICE.

Bregenz s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—300 bales cotton B Shamji and Co; 400 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 600 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Tosa Maru s—300 bales cotton G Bosa and Co; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 135 bales cotton R D Master and Co.

Devanha s—150 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Capri s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosa Maru s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

Devanha s—200 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co.

Capri s—400 bales cotton the Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 80 bales cotton B Shamji and Co.

EXPORT MANIFEST.

S S Adumstaram 3,158 tons, Captain H Seibji sailed for Hamburg on 27th day of January with 5536 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR HAMBURG.

667 bags poppyseed and 1,233 bags linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 6,931 bags teelseed and 1,533 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros; 2,000 bags myrabolams W Bechar; 2,558 bags myrabolams T Canji; 229 bags myrabolams G Madhawji and Co; 175 bags myrabolams 144 bags gum and 160 cases olibanum P Jaithabhey 134 bags teelseed R R Nanavaty and Co; 843 bags sjwnseed Volkert Bros; 700 cwts easterseed H Magonlal, 40 cases olibanum E Damji and Co; 12 cases animal gus E Damji and Co; 100 cases cashewnuts Nusser

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H M S Sphinx...Comdr J Harvey .....Special Service vessel
H I M S Minto.....Comdr C M Luck.....R I Marine
H I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 10.

Britannia	1969	Heise	Bo & H S & Co
Blake	2896	Hill	W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia	3529	W Hayward	P & O S N Co
City of Vienna	2946	Greenham	B & P S N & Co
Corith	2369	J Chadwick	W & A Graham & Co
Edesado Musie	3016	I Breylich	
Goalpara	1335	Whytehead	M M & Co
Imaum	2704	Weydehl	K Nixon& Co
Itria	3420	Fenwick	M M & Co
Khalif	2217	Watts	
Kasara	505	Elton	M M & Co
Mahomadi	1251	Goddie	B & P S NCo
Morven	2272	Saunders	The Indo Burma Petrolium & Co
Noor el-Bahr	295	Mahomed	G H Mithwani
Nasseri	911	Miere	B & P S N & Co
Oceana	3507	Bruce	P & O S N Co
Radhill	2504	Dowell	
Shah Navaz	2522	Mitchell	B and H S N Co
Sofala	3436	Boocman	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 10.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Lindsay	2499	Harris	N F		James Finlay & Co
B Devanha	4785	Powell	Stream	11-2	P & O S N Co
C & R Delhi	4784	Gordon	London	12-2	P & O S N & Co
D & E Hidalgo	2760	Croft	Hull	16-2	James Finlay & Co
F Franconia	3019	Kamonaroti Hull		15-2	W & A Graham & Co
G Budric	1613	Collinson	Aden	N F	G Jeswaji
H Kaiser	1713	Holdt			A Strandes & Co
K Tosa Maru	3610	Nomifeky	Kobe	11-2	N Y Kaisha
M Fakkri	2555	Revill	Mauritius	15-2	Bombay & Hazas Co
N Trauntenfels	2992	R Filtrup	Hamburg	10-2	W & A Graham & Co
Offaide O.					
Satranji	547	Esmail	N F	N F	Bo S N & Co
H. W. V. D.					
Lhasa	941	Mac Diarmid	Karachi	11-2	M M & Co
P. & O. DOCK.					
Firoozi	2005	Watson			B & P S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4083	Hamilton	Liverpool	11-2	W & A Graham & Co
3 R Rubattino	2681	Lingi	Genoa	15-2	F S S N & Co
4 Capri	2717	Frances Co	Hongkong	17-2	F S S N & Co
6 Bregenz	2384	Petris	Trieste	16-2	A L S N&Co
7 Tottwood	1961	Foym	Port Said	11-2	W & A Graham & Co
8 Hayda	2482	Ferguson	Marseilles	22-2	N-F Ralli Bros
9 Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	20-2	M M & Co
13 Macedonia	5245	Andrews	Shanghai	16-2	B & P S N & Co
15 Brasilian	2433	Sirowdin	Antwerp	13-2	Ralli Bros

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Redhill s	Dowell	P. Natal Jan. 22
	Sofala s	Bocoman	Samarang Jan 14

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Countess Warwick	Reddish	Genoa
	Strathgarry s	Stanhope	Calcutta
	Chesapeake s	Reade	Balik-Papan

The following vessels obtain their port clearance on Thursday :—
Steamer Castalia Hamilton Liverpool
" Toas Maru Nomeira Kobe
" Trautenfels Feltrup Hamburg

The following vessels began to load on Thursday :—
Steamer Budric for Jeddah
" Nizam for Calcutta
" Firoozi for Jeddah

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Salsette, with the homeward Mails of the 5th instant arrived at Aden at 1 p. m. on Wednesday the 9th instant.

The same Co's steamer Mongolia, with the outward Mails of the 4th instant passed Suez at 4-30 a. m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

THE JACKSON MEMORIAL FUND.

The following subscriptions have either been received or promised for the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society's Memorial to the late Mr. A. M. T. Jackson :—Previously acknowledged, Rs. 6,257; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Knight, I.C.S., Rs. 25; Mr. K. C. Rushton, Rs. 10; Mr. K. W. Kisson, I.C.S., Rs. 25; Mr. C. V. Vaidya, Rs. 10; Mr. J. J. Modi, Rs. 15; Mr. C. B. N. Cama, I.C.S., Rs. 15; Mr. G. D. French, I.C.S., Rs. 15; Mr. W. Green, I.C.S., Rs. 25; Mr. C. N. Wadia, Rs. 10; H. H. the Chief of Aundh, Rs. 100; Mr. N. P. Setna, Rs. 10; Mr. Vishvanath N. Sathaye, Rs. 5; Mr. George Monteath, I.C.S., Rs. 25; Mr. W. W. Drew, I.C.S, Rs. 25; The Hon'ble Sir Walter C. Hughes, Rs. 25; The Hon'ble Mr. V. R. Natu, Rs. 15; Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Rs. 10; Rev. R. Scott, Rs. 10: Total Rs. 6,632.

He was one of many applicants for clerical work in the Manchester elections, writes a correspondent, and it was evident from his face and speech that the "rise in spirits" had not affected the consumption so far as he was concerned. When I asked him his occupation he said, "I am a small Scotchman, sir." Then, perhaps divining my thoughts, he added the explanation that he was "in the drapery."

In Oxford the other day (writes a correspondent) I came upon the tracks of the first (or was he the last?) American tourist of the season. It was a sunny day, and the beautiful lights on grey stone and red roof might well have tempted tourists here out of the season. The one had got off the same train as myself half an hour earlier. He was stout and monocled and his boots shone lustrously. What was remarkable about him was his method of seeing things. He ambled along the pavement observing Oxford with a masterly glance, and a few yards behind him crawled a hansom. When he stopped to look at an old house or college front the hansom stopped obsequiously in the rear. When he had "seen" anything he would get in and drive a few yards, then de-cend again and walk. I noted his progress for about a quarter of an hour. He then got in finally and said, "To the station." Oxford had been "done."

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 11th February 1910.

TRANS-HIMALAYA.

Dr. Sven Hedin's record of his discoveries and adventures in Tibet is now available in Macmillan's Colonial Library, in two volumes, with the above title. The journey, of which he writes, it may interest those who look at the economical side of the subject, to know, was estimated to cost £4,400, but the estimates were exceeded by £2,800, as the political difficulties he encountered forced him to make wide and unanticipated detours and added to the expense. The work, which will not only interest the scientific reader but the wider public, attracted by adventure, is dedicated to Lord Minto. It had been His Excellency's intention to further Dr. Hedin's plans "as Lord Curzon would have done if he had still been Viceroy of India, but political considerations prevented him." Whenever Dr. Hedin was actually in Tibet, the Viceroy was free to use his influence with the Tashi Lama and the consequence was that many doors in the forbidden land, formerly tightly closed, were opened to him. But the work is not completed. Dr. Hedin proposes to collect in a third volume all the material for which he was unable to find room in the two now before us. He wishes to describe a march northward from the source of the Indus and of the journey over the Trans-Himalaya to Gartok, as well as of the road from Gartok to Ladak and the route from Nganglaring-tso to Simla. With those descriptions, will be others of several monasteries and an account of travels through Korea, Manchuria, Port Arthur and Japan. But the present volumes are sufficiently instructive and the difficulties of travelling in Tibet as lucidly explained as is necessary. Dr. Hedin tells us of his first serious check after passing the Ngangtse-tso. Tibetans pitched their tents in a circle round his and progress was brought to a standstill, A conclave followed at which several prominent Tibetans were summoned. They presented themselves immediately, he says, bowed low and thrust out their tongues as far as possible, which seemed to him a mockery, though such was not intended, and then the local Governor informed him; "In my capacity as Governor of Naktsang I cannot allow you to proceed further to Shigatse or in any other direction, within the boundaries of Naktsang. Soon after the English expedition to Lhasa, I received orders from the Devashung to allow no European in future, as formerly, to travel about in Naktsang. My instructions are that if any European forces his way into Naktsang it is the duty of my office to stop him and force him to turn back."

Dr. Hedin was reminded that he was a Swede and not an Englishmen when he cited the Treaty of Lhasa, but when on the point of retracing his steps, letters came from the Tashi Lama granting permission to proceed. Sven Hedin is ecstatic. "What did it matter if the day were gloomy, if freshly fallen snow hailed the surrounding mountains and heavy greyish-blue clouds rolled over the lake as though to hide it from our sight at the moment of our departure! To us everything seemed bright, cheerful and smiling. A powerful Governor had come to prevent us from travelling farther and yet the route to the south was as free to us as the uninhabited Chang-tang had lately been. But now we were better off. We should pass black tents daily, be able to buy all we wanted and have no cause for alarm because we had provisions for five days longer. We enjoyed unlimited freedom and had not a single man with us as escort or watchman. Before us lay a country which might be said to be the most interesting in the world from a geographical point of view and in which every day's journey might lead to discoveries of the highest importance." Freedom of movement had been granted and availed of. It was three years, to-day, he arrived at Shigatse and next day was received by the holiest man in Tibet the Tashi Lama. Before entering the holy of holies he was received by a venerable prelate who sat cross-legged on a bench fixed against the wall. He beamed with fat, inward complacence and good will, like any other cardinal; his features were finely cut and his eyes indicated great intelligence. When Dr. Hedin entered the room he rose with a polite smile and invited him to be seated on a chair by a table, whereupon the inevitable tea was served. Just as indispensable was it to exchange kadachs and presents. Dr. Hedin gave him an engraved dagger from Kashmir and was in return presented with a gilt idol—the difference between secular and ecclesiastical presents, and later he was conducted to the Tashi Lama—a man, with a fair complexion, slightly inclining to yellow, somewhat below the middle height, well proportioned, of healthy appearance, twenty-five years old, with every apparent prospect of a good old age. "What did we talk about?" asks Dr. Hedin. "Why, about all kinds of things in heaven and earth, beginning from his own religion, in the Pantheon of which he himself takes highest rank among living prelates, down to the yaks that roam wild over Chang-tang." Wonderful, never to be forgotten Tashi Lama, exclaims Dr. Hedin, "never has any man made so deep and ineffaceable an impression on me. Not as a divinity in human form, but as a man, who in goodness of heart, innocence and purity approaches as near as possible to perfection."

It has been Dr. Hedin's lot to cross eight Trans-Himalyan passes, while seven have been crossed by other travellers. Seven of his were unknown befors. He was able to trace the course of the Trans-Himalaya and to prove that its known Eastern and Western sections are connected and belong to the same mountain system and that this system is one of the loftiest and mightiest in the world, only to be compared with the Himalayas, the Karakarun, Arka-tag and Kuen-lun. Between the Shiar-gang-la and Yasin, not far from the sharp bend of the Indus, its length amounts to 1,400 miles, but if it can be shown that Trans-Himlaya merges into the Hindu Kush and countries along the Salwin, its length extends to 2,500 miles. His long journey backwards and forwards over the Trans-Himalaya, Dr. Hedin modestly admits, cannot be regarded as more than a cursory and defective reconnaissance of a country hitherto unknown. But he concludes, that it is easier to go to Lhasa with a force armed to the teeth and shoot down the Tibetans like pheasants if they stand in the way, than to cross Tibet in all directions for two long years with four Governors and all the authorities of the land as opponents, twelve poor Ladakis as companions and not a single man as escort. He, however, laid down the lines upon which other explorers and travellers may follow, men who are more thoroughly prepared and better equipped than he was.

The Clyde and Forth Canal. An interesting document is the letter from the pen of Mr. Asquith, which is contained in the annual report of the Canal Commission and which details the conclusions reached by the Imperial Defence Committee on the subject of the Clyde and Forth Canal. However, it is not a very encouraging document, for, though the Government recognise the enormous utility of such a work, they parsimoniously refuse for the present any financial measures to help it forward. It will be, it is true, a very expensive work, but Government could surely find some money looted from hen-roosts somewhere for this valuable project which would not only do much in the future for the development of the Empire's trade, but in the immediate present would be such a boon to such of their friends, the unemployed, who really want work. Mr. Roberts, we are told in another column, who is the whip of the Labour party, declares the provision of work for the unemployed to be the one paramount question on which the future of the Liberal party depends. Money is wasted every year by the local authorities, who provide work for loafers, which has little permanent utility. Here is a work not only of great commercial but considerable tactical value, but the Government, with all its increased death duties and enormous land taxes, which it may be able to force through the House of Commons by bandobast with the Irish Nationalists, cannot even guarantee the annual interest on the capital cost. It is admitted in the report that a ship canal of certain specified dimensions would unquestionably possess some strategical value, but this value, the Government think, is not so great as to induce them to propose either the expenditure of a considerable sum of public money, or a State guarantee of interest on the total estimated cost of construction. It is further stated that some Government aid might be given towards a commercial canal, provided that it were constructed of dimensions suitable to Admiralty requirements and followed the route through Loch Lomond and Loch Long. This route is not the most direct and shortest, but in point of gradients is an easier line, and the arguments for and against this and the alternative route proposed are given in the report. Admiral Sir Charles Campbell, commenting upon the conclusions of the Committee of Imperial Defence, states that the Mid-Scotland Canal Association is quite prepared to start work on the projected canal if the money is forthcoming. The estimated cost is about £2,000,000 and the Admiral suggests that if the Government would find half the capital there would be no difficulty in finding the other half; or, on the other hand, a Government guarantee of 3 per cent. interest on the capital required during the time of construction would enable the Association to find the whole of the money without delay. He is satisfied that the canal will be quite self-supporting when once it is opened.

The Irish Party. The Irish Party would not be the Irish party if there were not a split in ranks, for an Irish man must be "agin" somebody. And if the cleavage had not been between Mr. Redmond and Mr. O'Brien it would have been between Mr. Redmond and someone else. Sixty follow Mr. Redmond and nineteen Mr. O'Brien, for whom Mr. Healy has spoken, and Mr. Redmond is denounced for the formation of a second Irish Party. The probability of a split was foreseen some time ago and a Home contemporary pointed out that if the Liberal party trust to the Nationalists for a working majority they lean upon a bruised reed. Taken as a whole, the Nationalists do not like Mr. Lloyd-George's financial policy. They refused to vote for the Finance Bill on the third reading. They cannot be charged with inconsistency if they vote against the Budget, should it be placed before the new Parliament. Even if they were solidly Liberal, they are still disunited and are broken up into the Redmondites and the "Molly Maguires." It is doubted if even the Redmondites form a homogeneous body. It is believed that one or two Nationalists, whilst professing to serve under the leadership of Mr. Redmond, have not signed the Party pledge. The O'Brienites are at war with the Redmondites. The Party may be nineteen or twenty strong in the new House of Commons, and as Mr O'Brien and his followers have openly declared war upon the Budget, it seems clear that they will not hesitate to go into the lobby with the Opposition. As the Irish vote is likely to be the controlling factor in the new Parliament we shall probably see the members of the Government making fresh and desperate efforts to secure it. But whatever happens, the O'Brienites will hold aloof from the negotiations. It is perhaps unfortunate all Nationalists were not summoned to the meeting, for though they might not have arrived at unanimity in their views they would have indulged in a little bloodletting, not without beneficial results.

America's National Songs. Recently some patriotic Yankee has been making minute investigation in regard to the principal national songs of the United States, and the results are sufficiently interesting to be given some brief reference. The four songs reported upon are the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia" "America" and "Yankee Doodle," the investigation having been suggested by President Roosevelt with the object of securing correct versions of text and music. The need for this has for long been apparent. Take the "Star-Spangled Banner" for instance, in regard to which it is still unsettled how the words came to be wedded to the air. "To Anacron in Heaven" both text and music are sung in various States with marked differences. In one passage as many as fourteen variations of the text were noticed. A comparison of song books, new and old, shows that the melody has undergone the usual process of polishing and modification such as occurs to all folk, traditional and patriotic songs. "Hail Columbia" which was written in 1798 during the time of the trouble with France and possesses the distinction that both words and music are the products of the United States, has suffered even more changes than the "Star-Spangled Banner." More than half of the twenty-eight bars of which the song consists show variations. "Yankee-Doodle" the humorous member of the group refuses to afford much information as to its origin. It is only clear that a tune, at first played in derision of the Provincials, was ultimately adopted by them as a national air. "America" was the only one of the four songs which gave little difficulty. Its author is well known to have been a clergyman named Samuel F. Smith, who wrote so many autograph copies of his hymn without variation that there is no doubt of the authentic text. The air properly belongs to the English National Anthem, but it is claimed that on that account it is unfair to regard the music as borrowed. Our National Anthem was a heritage of the English colonies in America, and that the Americans considered that they retained a right to it is clearly shown by the great number of songs written to suit the music during and immediately after the Revolution.

It is said by a correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" that the shrine of the reputed saint recently visited by the Amir was the tomb of late Hadda Mullah who was for some time tutor to Habibullah and created much mischief along the frontier. The Amir spent about Rs. 1,000 on charities at the visit.

I met a solitary man (writes a correspondent) to whom the Liberal triumphs and the Unionist gains brought neither pleasure nor pain. All he said was a despondent "Wales licked." He was a South-Walian football enthusiast.

In our advertisement columns we publish the annual report and balance sheet of the Bank of Burma, Limited, for the year 1909. These show that the affairs of the Bank continue to be in a satisfactory state and remarks that the unfortunate affair at Madras has not been an unmixed evil, seeing that it had led to the introduction of the most stringent checks and controls. The Bank suffered no financial loss thereby.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 21.

STORM IN A TEA CUP.

Quite a commotion is being raised among the very pious of London, over the new club. The Olympia Skating Club, which tries to make Sunday in England a little more lively by encouraging the members to indulge in roller skating for two or three hours on that day. I must confess to having joined the Club, and to have already passed several very pleasant Sunday afternoons beneath its spacious glass roof. Really and seriously, though, there is nothing to shock anyone in the way afternoons are spent at the Skating Club. It is true that a certain number of assistants are employed at turnstiles or in putting on skates for the skaters; there are also waiters in attendance to provide tea in the very narrow, uncomfortable little boxes overlooking the rink. But as regards attendants, there are not nearly so many wanted as at the Albert Hall, for instance, where the weekly Sunday concert has now come to be taken as a matter of course, while for those who are so employed the duties seem by no means onerous, and to some of them no doubt they are more acceptable than the methods usually employed to kill time by the lower middle class youth of London on a Sunday afternoon.

A HAPPY ENDING.

The happy termination of a royal love affair is indicated in the semi-official announcement of the approaching marriage of Princess Clementiae, the youngest daughter of the late King Leopold, to Prince Victor Napoleon claimant to the throne of France and grandnephew of Napoleon I. The news is hailed by Belgians with great gratification, Princess Clementine occupying a foremost place in their affections. The royal pair have been engaged for a long time, and desired to marry six years ago, but King Leopold refused his consent on the ground that the union would cause dissatisfaction in France. As Belgium was on friendly terms with the Republic, His Majesty thought it would be unwise to give his daughter in marriage to one whose royal pretension placed him in the position of an adversary to the Republic.

King Albert, however, raises no objection to the marriage, which will be celebrated in October next. Princess Clementine is 38 years of age, and Prince Victor Napoleon—who has lived in exile in Brussels for the last twenty years—is 48.

THE INTEREST IN THE MUSSET LETTERS.

Anything connected with Alfred de Musset interests the literary world, and the announcement that the letters written to Aimee d'Alton are to be published, has been received with enthusiasm. We are fond of diving into the past and arriving at a more intimate knowledge of the poets or painters we love. Musset especially appeals to the sentimental, and there will be food in plenty for dreamers at the fireside this winter with the letters of the charming poet to read and read again. It will be, however, somewhat of a shock to the uninitiated in poets' ways to discover that even in the midst of this intrigue with the delightful Aimee he was in love with Rachel, the tragedienne, and I have been wondering what the respectable old lady from the country will say when she looks at Alfred de Musset's statue near the Theatre Francais represented with his muse, whom the old lady still thinks is Georges Sand. After reading the letters she will now think it is Aimee d'Alton.

The intimacy began with the present of a knitted purse, given in the hope of inducing the poet to save his gold pieces instead of gambling them away, and evidently had the required effect, for Alfred de Musset was amused and interested and immediately started the correspondence that influenced his career. The lady who ultimately married Paul de Musset (the brother of the poet) is buried with her husband in the cemetery of Pere Lachaise near the poet's tomb. At the yearly pilgrimages to the cemetery there will be many who will cast a more than passing glance at the inscription to M. and Mme. Paul de Musset, now that the intimate lives of these have become celebrated by the letters opened at the National Library. These letters have remained unopened for thirty years, at the especial desire of Aime'e d'Alton.

TO REMAIN YOUNG.

All sorts of recipes are given for the attainment of long life. You take up a paper and read that Mr. So-and-So has never touched alcohol or tobacco in his time and at eighty is as young as most men are at fifty; that Mrs. So-and-So owes her perfect sight and perfect health at ninety to the fact that she has never walked less than six miles a day, or lost her temper. One of the oldest and most distinguished men about town confided to me quite gravely that he owed his haleness and heartiness to his abstention from the "brown" of meat of fish—meaning that fried and broiled foods were unwholesome. Now a friend from Denmark who declares he *knows*, tells me that the late King and Queen of Denmark put down their undoubted and even extraordinary youthfulness of appearance and character to the fact that they never had anybody about their Court who was over forty years of age. Any gentleman or lady over that age was supperannuated. If this recipe be the genuine Danish one, it has much to commend it—for the elderly! To have young people, cheery, with fresh ideas about you, nothing helps to keep you mentally so young and bright! But how does the plan affect the young?

FOOD.

The Tariff Reformers will have done a great deal of good in one way by so much talk "about black bread" because being talked about will make people try it, and then it will become fashionable. It is really brown bread made of rye flour, and abundant testimony is forthcoming of the nutriment of the rye bread of Germany, but wholemeal wheaten bread is much preferable. Probably there are various causes for the too obvious and admitted physical degeneration of the present and on coming generations. But certainly the almost universal substitution for the good old household bread with the white bread of the present day has a great deal to do with it.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

While we hear much of bad times and lack of ready cash, the world is in fact, more extravagantly "run" than it ever was before. Who dreamed of giving over five guineas for a hat a few years ago! Now there are numbers of models shown at eight and ten pounds. In lingerie again, the growth of luxury is striking. The materials grow more cobwebby, and the workmanship that is put upon such fragile stuff is of necessity more fine and consequently has to be slowly done. Then really handsome laces, Mechlin, Cluny and Valenciennes, are used in profusion, and also, what is more costly still, very fine Irish crochet, which is worked in motif, by Irish cottage girls and joined together by Brussels lace-workers. The product being at once strong and very fine and delicate, is quite expensive. The shapes of many of the luxurious "dessous" moreover, our grandmothers would have fainted to behold, nightgowns cut in a low square at the neck, with angel sleeves all lace and ribbons bedecked.

FASHIONS.

What we shall wear and wherewithal we shall be clothed are matters of no moment. At the present time, we are all electioneering mad. Many people concerned themselves with what we should wear, when we went to help our male friends, but it was gratuitous. We just make ourselves look as bewitching as possible and went forth to conquer.

STORIES.

Some amusing stories are given by W. G. Thorpe in "The Still Life of the Middle Temple." A zealous young curate was marrying a couple, when he thought the present time a good one to give some really good advice on the trials to be expected in married life. The parties fidgeted and at last the clerk interposed "Pray, cut it short, sir, they've got the cab by the hour."

In another story the country clergyman is marrying a couple or is preparing to do so, and a pleasant-faced, neatly dressed damsel is the most prominent figure. The rector could not make her out, and asked the bridegroom; "Is that the bride?" "Noa, zur, she bain't; I wish she wor."

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

"Us Four," by Miss Macnaughton—(Murray)—is a delightful book, a regular storehouse of reminiscences and anecdotes of Miss Macnaughton and her sisters, who were by no means the goody, goody children of moral stories, but real children full of mischief and fun. The author is absolutely frank; no faults are glossed over and no virtues magnified. A book containing all sorts of good things.

"Garryowen," by De Vere Stacpole—(Fisher Unwin.)—A story of Ireland. The author must know the country well to have painted the Irish character so truly. Garryowen, a race-horse, entered for the City and Suburban, was to redeem the fortunes of Michael French, an Irish gentleman, but unfortunately the horse and all his belonging were in the hands of the money-lenders. How he and his daughter Effie and her charming governess with Garryowen all arrived in Sussex is of course the plot of the story, which is so well told that the reader's interest never flags for a moment.

"King Edward Intervenes," by Arabella Kenealy—(Long.)—A really good parody of the sensational novel. A little long perhaps; but the fun is sustained to the end. The tale is of a Russian Grand Duke and Duchess inhabiting an old English countryhouse for fear of the assassins who dog their steps in Russia. The Grand Duke has found an Irish girl, who resembles strangely his wife, and by substituting her for the Grand Duchess on all public occasions and even at the English Court, he secures some measure of safety for the vain Duchess. An account of her dresses would be impossible; they were so varied and numerous. They also have a marvellous dummy to act as Duchess, but in spite of all precautions attempts are still made to murder her. The story is full of sensational incidents entirely out of keeping with the rural surroundings of the Manorhouse. King Edward VII comes on a visit and for the amusement of his friends the Russian prince, invited a London theatrical company down to his house. He is disconcerted to find, on the rising of the curtain, a hundred Nihilists with black masks and pointed revolvers. Needless to say, royalty never came to tea again after so strange an occurrence.

"The Century Students' Manual," by T. Sharper Knowlson—(Frederick Warne and Co.)—"Modern education is a beginning of many things and little more than a beginning." This is the key-note of the book. To any one wishing to enlarge their knowledge this book will be found helpful. It is written in a practical style. "The purpose of education is to fit its recipient for life, to train the youth for his work, and generally to make him adequate to any probable emergency." What it principally aims at is, the benefit to be derived from reading really good works, that will improve the mind. "If only half an hour a day be devoted to the works of some really good author in 365 days, consider what treasures you might have laid by at the end of a year." Much help is given as to the manner of reading, choosing books, and making notes which will all help to enlarge the mind.

Messrs. Frederick Warne and Co., have just issued the thirty-first edition or "Manners and Rules of Good Society" or "Solecisms to be Avoided," by a member of the aristocracy.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. George Chareichare, I. C. S., has been nominated by His Excellency the Governor to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council in place of Mr. R. A. Lamb, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., whose resignation has been accepted.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" also contains the following:—Whereas the validity of the election of the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula C.I.E., as an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by the Mahomedan community in the City of Bombay published in the Notification by the Secretary to the Legislative Council, No. 895, dated the 14th December 1909, was called in question by Mr. Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy under Regulation XVI of the Regulations for the Nomination and Election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor in Council having made enquiry into the circumstances of the case, is pleased to declare that the Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula, C. I. E., was duly elected.

Whereas the validity of the election of the Hon'ble Sardar Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Jagirdar of Ichalkaranji, as an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by the Sardars of the Deccan, published in the Notification by the Secretary to the Legislative Council, No. 941, dated the 23rd December 1909, was called in question by Mr. Ganesh Damodar Panse under Regulation XVI of the Regulations for the Nomination and Election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor in Council having made enquiry into the circumstances of the case is pleased to declare that the Hon'ble Sardar Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Jagirdar of Ichalkaranji, was duly elected.

Mr. Herbert Rufus Greaves has been nominated by His Excellency the Governor to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council in place of Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Kt., whose resignation has been accepted.

At a political meeting in Cheshire some disturbance led to an attempt to rush the platform. In the struggle a few went under. One ardent politician among those on the floor was heard shouting: "I'm for neither side, I'm for neither side!" He felt that even sitting on the fence was preferable to sitting on the floor.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 5th February was 734, giving a death-rate of 39·03 per annum per thousand as against 37·22 the corresponding period of last year, and 48·97 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 78 died from fevers; 60 plague; 24, small-pox; 2, measles; 1, cholera; 2, leprosy; 56 phthisis; 39, diseases of the nervous system; 171, affections of the respiratory organs; 39, diarrhœa; 25, dysentery; 36, still-born; 98, old age and debility; 23, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 22; Brahmin, 23; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 362; Hindu low caste, 64; Musalman, 196; Parsis, 24; Jew, Jew, 4; Native Christian, 25; Eurasian, 2; European, 4; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 375 as against 264 the corresponding period of last year, and 374 the average over the past five years.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

MR. ASQUITH SUMMONS HIS FOLLOWERS.

Split in the Irish Ranks.

THE LABOUR PARTY CONGRESS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

Mr. Asquith, in a letter to his supporters, requests their attendance on the 21st instant, when the Address will be moved in reply to the Speech from the Throne and matters of urgent importance will immediately arise. The letter disposes of the suggestion that the Lords' Veto Bill or the Budget will be introduced before the Address.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

Sixty members of the Irish Party have elected Mr. Redmond as Chairman. It is announced that they have discussed the situation and have come to a unanimous agreement in general. A resolution was passed, excommunicating the O'Brienites.

Mr. Healy, in a letter to Mr. Redmond, announces him for not calling together every Nationalist, and affirms that all the responsibility and consequences of the formation of a second Irish Party rests with Mr. Redmond.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

At the Labour Congress at Newport, Mr. Keir-Hardie was elected President. In his address he said that the Labourites must at all costs maintain the complete freedom of the House of Commons and the constituencies. The Liberals' treatment of Labour candidates at the elections does not predispose us," he said, "to any friendly relationship. The Labourites," he continued, "are determined to keep the Lords into oblivion." He ridiculed the Liberals' pretensions in that connection.

LATER.

Mr. Asquith presided at this morning's Cabinet meeting. A large crowd watched his arrival, but there was no demonstration.

The Liberals are making a feature of the momentous Cabinet meeting being convened to-day. The Extremists recognize the priority of the Budget and the tactical necessity of now preaching the text of "Trust the leaders."

INDIA'S NEXT VICEROY.

Lord Kitchener's Appointment Considered.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The *Daily News* says that their lobbyist can discover no confirmation of the report that Lord Kitchener will succeed Lord Minto.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The *Times* says that the members of the Cabinet, at the meeting to-day, only considered the appointment of Lord Kitchener to the Viceroyalty of India in the event of a dangerous situation.

THE MISSING ADMIRALTY PLANS.

Zeal not Theft.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

The trial of Knowlden, who was charged with stealing naval drawings, has taken place. It was shown that he took the drawings and documents for the purpose of study with a view to studying for examinations which he understood were being instituted. He was found over.

AUSTRALIA'S NAVY.

First Destroyer Launched.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

The first Australian destroyer was launched at Glasgow to-day. Mrs. Asquith, christening the vessel, said "First-born of the Commonwealth Navy, I name you 'Paramatta.' God bless you and may you uphold the glorious traditions of the British Navy in the dominions overseas."

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

The Spanish Cabinet has resigned. Senor Canalejas is charged with the formation of a Ministry.

THE STRANDED "CYCLOPS."

Protection from Bedouins Needed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

It is reported that the "Cyclops" will need protection from the Bedouins. Seven per cent. is quoted for re-insurance.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S AFRICAN TOUR.

Visit to Nairobi.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have arrived at Mombasa and have proceeded to Nairobi.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The following is the result of the election in the Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities :—

Sir R. Finlay, Unionist 5,205
Simpson, Liberal.....2,605
No change.

THE SUEZ CANAL CONCESSION.

Discussion in the Egyptian Assembly.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

A telegram from Cairo announces the opening of a special session of the General Assembly to consider the draft Convention for extending the Canal Concession. The Khedive said that the Ministers were unanimous in deeming the Convention acceptable. Though it was not a matter on which they were bound to consult the Assembly, the affair was of such importance, that it was decided to do so. The Assembly's decision may be expected on the 16th February.

POSTAL AFFAIRS IN THE FAR EAST.

Chino-Japanese Convention Signed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

Reuter, telegraphing from Peking, states that the Chino-Japanese Postal Convention has been signed. Japan retains six post offices in Manchuria. The Chinese mails will be carried on the South Manchurian Railway.

HONOUR FOR PEARY.

Promotion to Flag Rank.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

A telegram from Washington states that the Senate have created Commander Peary a Rear-Admiral of the United States Navy.

PERSIA AND RAKHIM KHAN.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

A telegram from Teheran states that Persia has applied to Russia for the extradition of Rakhim Khan. It is understood that Russia will refuse.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The Labourite ex-Member of Parliament, Summerbell, is dead.

UNITED PROVINCES CONFERENCE.

Election of President.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BENARES, FEBRUARY 10.

The Reception Committee of the U. P. Provincial Conference met again this evening, but could not come to a decision about the election of the President. The matter has been referred to the Provincial Congress Committee for final decision. The names of Khan Bahadur Mohammed Hadi, Mr. Bevis of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Hope Simpson, I.C.S., Gopal Chandra Bannerjee and Rai Bahadur Pragnarain Bhargava have been proposed for the Industrial Conference presidentship. An exhibition of local industries has been arranged. The Political Conference meets on the 25th and 27th March, the Industrial Conference on the 26th idem.

DEATH OF A BANGALORE PHILANTHROPIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 10.

Rao Bahadur Narainswami Moodaliar, the founder of a technical and other schools in Bangalore and Conjeeveram who was considered the richest resident in Bangalore, expired last night at his residence at the age of 82. The funeral took place to-day and was very largely attended by all the important residents, both Indian and European, including the Dewan, the Collector, and chief officials of the Mysore Government. In 1892 the title of Dharma Ratnaka was conferred by the late Maharaja. In 1903 the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on the deceased. The deceased was noted for his charitable donations to Bangalore, including a ward in Lady Curzon's Hospital, the rest houses and orphanage. It is estimated that his total charities are over four lakhs.

RAID INTO CHINDWIN DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 10.

Intelligence has been received here of a raid by the Chins into a village in the Upper Chindwin district. It is stated that a police force has driven the Chins back. Details are wanting

R. I. M. S. "DALHOUSIE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 10.

Owing to want of accommodation for families on R. I. M. S. "Dalhousie" which leaves the port on Wednesday with details for Bombay en route to England via hired transport "Dongola" those remaining for transportation to the United Kingdom during the present season will be despatched in two parties by B. I. S. N. steamers to Madras and thence by train to Bombay where they will embark on the "Dongola."

THE PATIALA SEDITION CASE.

Maharaja's Order Expected To-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 10.

It is reported that the order in the Patiala case will be pronounced to-morrow.

THE COCHIN DEWAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 10.

Mr. Banerji's term of service as Dewan of Cochin has been extended for two and a half years.

THE DEPORTEES' RELEASE.

Press Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 10.

The Punjab Government received information from the Government of India on Wednesday morning that the two deportees confined in the Punjab Jail were to be released in the afternoon of that day.

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 10.

Babu Aswini Kumar Dutta, one of the deportees, was sent down from here yesterday by the morning train.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

One of the deportees, Babu Aswini Kumar of Barisal, arrived in Calcutta this evening and drove quietly to the residence of his nephew and subsequently left for Barisal by the Khulna Mail. He looks fatigued and tired after the journey. He is reticent about his jail experiences. Babus Krishna Kumar Mitra and Pulin Behari Das are expected to-morrow. The movements of the other deportees are not yet known.

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 10.

Referring to the release of the deportees, the *Hindu* says:—"The admirable sentiments contained in the closing sentences of the Viceroy's statesmanlike utterance will be cordially reciprocated by all classes of people in this country and they should spare no pains to bring about the desired consummation which is to the benefit of all alike."

The following is from the *Madras Standard*:—"We do not know if the men who are to be released will admit without protest that they were the leaders of a seditious movement. If they were, they should have been tried before a Court of Law. As it is, the stain is still on them and they are afforded no opportunity to prove their innocence. After fourteen months of imprisonment they are released only to be told that they were at the head of a seditious movement. The influential classes never declined their co-operation, though the manner in which Mr. Surendranath Banerji and his friends of the Barrackpore Vigilance Committee are being treated by certain Anglo-Indian propagandists in Calcutta is anything but conducive to a good understanding. We are, however, glad that H. E. the Viceroy spoke of co-operation in the way he did."

The *Madras Times* says:—"The most important point which we have to consider is what effect this act of clemency will have. We fear that it will nullify the good effect of the Press law. Of course, it will be received with acclamation by the anti-British Press, and the deportees will be welcomed home and garlanded by thousands of enthusiasts who will look on their release as a victory over the common enemy. It would be interesting to knew by whose advice Lord Minto has been guided. Perhaps hereafter he will try to show that he himself was the happy originator of this blow-hot blow-cold policy. To judge from the tone of the debate most loyal Indians are strongly in favour of the Press Act and are willing to back up Government in thoroughly stamping out sedition. Will they approve of a policy which allows the sources of sedition to flow again? We cannot think it. We are glad indeed to see that so many representatives of different Indian communities take a sound and sensible view of the political situation and are at one with the Government of India in its repressive legislation. That is the bright spot in the present situation. Of course, Lord Minto fondly hopes that this last sop thrown to a section of the Extremists will bring them also into line with the friends of order. We sincerely hope that he may be right, but acts of highminded clemency are as a rule construed by Indians into a confession of weakness."

FRONTIER RAIDS.

Return of a Hindu Boy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 10.

GA Bannu correspondent of the *Tribune* writes that a boy named Kalu Ram, aged about 14 years, who was taken away by raiders on 14th September, 1909, from Shamsi Khel, a village about 9 miles from Bannu, has come back on payment of Rs. 600 to the raiders. The boy states that a Pathan, Shamsi Khel by name, with other raiders, took hold of him as well as his grandfather, Thakur Das, with as much property as they could find from Thakur Dass's house that they killed Thakur Das on the way as he could not walk along with them, being very old, and took him to Khost territory where he remained for about 4 1-2 months; that there he was kept as a slave and was released on his uncle's giving Rs. 600 to the raiders' deputy, sent by them to bring the money. Shamsi Khel on another dacoity on 1st December last at Ghoriwals, about 7 miles from Bannu, was caught while returning and is under trial by the Jirga.

The alleged murderer of Baz Mohamad Khan, Sub-Inspector of Bannu, is still in the havalat pending trial.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" CASE.

Hearing of Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

At the High Court this morning, Justices Harrington and Woodroffe resumed the further hearing of the appeal preferred by the *Englishman* against the decision of Mr. Justice Fletcher awarding Rs. 15,000 as damages to Lala Lajpat Rai for alleged libel. The Advocate-General, on behalf of the *Englishman*, referred to the Layalpur meeting, where Lajpat Rai addressed a crowd on the Canal Colonisation Bill and the memorial sent to the Viceroy and observed that the language used supported the alleged defamatory statement. The statements made by Lajpatrai tended to minimise the loyalty or tamper with the loyalty of the peasants from which the soldiers are recruited. Counsel then quoted in support of his argument the dictionary meaning of word tamper. Counsel then quoted from evidence to show that the alleged libel was justifiable.

CALCUTTA FIRE-BRIGADE ENQUIRY.

Serious Allegations made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10,

Some very sensational evidence was recorded to-day by the Committee appointed by the Bengal Government to enquire into allegations made against the Calcutta Fire Brigade during the recent fire at Nimtola. A timber merchant deposed that he was asked Rs. 100 by a European in charge of the Brigade, but he paid Rs. 40. He named another timber merchant who was mulcted Rs. 500. He will produce a witness of this transaction to-morrow.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Justices' Nomination.

The nominations of the Justices' representatives on the Bombay Municipal Corporation closed last evening, when the following gentlemen were declared duly nominated.

(1) Mr. Nanabhai Naoroji Katrak,
(2) Mr. Narayen Vishvanath Mandlik.
(3) Mr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar.
(4) Khan Saheb Shekh Ibrahim Hafiz.
(5) Mr. Jamsedji Ardesar Wadia.
(6) Mr. Jehangir Ratanji Dubash.
(7) Mr. Stephen Maredyth Edwardes.
(8) Mr. Mahamad Hajibhai Lalji.
(9) Mr. Vesantrao Anantrao Dabulkar,
(10) Mr. Diogo Manuel De Silva.
(11) Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail Sobhani.
(12) Mr. Jagmohandas Varjivandas.
(13) Mr. Ratansha Temulji Nariman.
(14) The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta.
(15) Mr. Accacio G. Viegas.
(16) Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit.
(17) Mr. Gulam Husen Karimbhai Ebrahim.
(18) Mr. Dhanjibhai Bomanji Petit.
(19) Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney.
(20) The Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Rufus Greaves.
(21) Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit,
(22) Mr. Rajbali Visram Patel.
(23) Mr. Phiroz Khursetji Setna.
(24) Mr. James Macdonald.
(25) Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collie.

The poll will be taken at a meeting of the Justices to be held at the Municipal Corporation Hall on Thursday the 17th instant at 1 p.m. It is also stated that voting papers will be issued to those entitled to vote only at the meeting.

It will be seen that there are twenty-five candidates for the sixteen seats allotted to the Justices' representatives on the Municipal Corporation.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Furlough on medical certificate for twelve months from the 5th February is granted to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, Barrister-at-Law, Judge, of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

The services of Mr. A. C. Sells, Indian Educational Service, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Council of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, with effect from the 16th December, and until further orders.

Mr. R. R. Boyd, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Surat, is granted, with effect from the 7th May, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to eighteen months.

Major H. O. Warren Godrington to be Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednagar with effect from the 29th September 1909.

Mr. A.C. Wild, I.C.S., has been allowed to commute into furlough the furlough on medical certificate granted to him and to extend it by three months.

Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S., to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Sanskrit vice the late Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S.

Professor S. R. Bhandarkar to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Marathi until the return of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I. C. S., from leave.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Sholapur, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for fifteen months with effect from 25th February or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. J. S. Collet, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Sholapur, vice Mr. H. B. Clayton, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Messrs. A. B. W. Steward, I. C. S., and A. W. Varley, I. C. S., passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard on 18th December.

Miss A. E. Brooke, Lady Superintendent, Mahalaxmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months.

The leave of absence out of India, granted to Lieutenant E. T. Lambert, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, from 3rd July 1909, for five months, is extended to 31st March 1910.

Major T. Jackson, M.B., B.S., I.M.S., is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date and six months' study leave, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

Captain J. L. Lunham, M. B., I. M. S., to act as Medical Officer to the Kathiawar Political Agency and in charge of the West Hospital, Rajkot, during the absence on deputation of Major A. Hooton, M. B. C. M., I. M. S., or pending further orders.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Henry James Dibbs to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy, dated 1st October; and Richmond Horace Nicholas to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy; dated 1st October.

His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer: Poona Volunteer Rifles. Captain Alexander George Norman.

Captain W. M. Houston, M.B., I.M.S., held charge of the Civil Surgeoncy of Poona with attached duties from 1st to 9th January (both days inclusive).

Major H. Bennett, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, vice Major T. Jackson, M.B., B.S., I.M.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Major J. H. McDonald, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. on return from leave, to act as Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, vice Major H. Bennett, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

From the date of departure of the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Lamb, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., and pending the arrival of Mr. G. Carmichael, I.C.S., Mr. J.H. DuBoulay, C.I.E., I.C.S., to act as Chief Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial, Special and Separate Departments. Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S. to act as Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments.

2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Captain George Peen-Simkins is transferred from the Supernumerary List of the Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles to the Active List of the 2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, as a Supernumerary to the establishment with effect from the 1st December.

Mr. Jamshedji Mervanjiji Antia, M.A., is appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to Government in the General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments during the absence on leave of Mr. J. A. Hypher, or pending further orders.

On the return from leave of the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, C.S.I., Mr. W. L. Strange, M.Inst.C.E., is transferred to the Southern Division.

On relief by Mr. Strange, Mr. Ali Akbar, M. Inst. C.E., is transferred to the Northern Division.

On relief by Mr. Ali Akbar, Mr. G. McC. Harrison is transferred to the Indus Right Bank Division vice Mr. D. W. Herbert, M.Inst.C.E., proceeding on combined leave.

Pending the arrival of Mr. Harrison, Dr. T. Summers, M.Inst.C.E., is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, in addition to his own duties as Chief Engineer and Secretary, Indus River Commission.

RANGOON'S NEW HOSPITAL AND CHIEF COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 10,

The new Rangoon Hospital has cost forty and a half lakhs of rupees and the new Chief Court, which is expected to be occupied by April, twenty-four and a half lakhs.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Lecture on Comets.

A MEETING of the Society was held on Wednesday the 9th instant the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Shams-ul-Ulama Jivanji Jamshedji Modi then read a paper on "Comets Observed in India by Mahomedan Historians and their Identification."

The following is an abstract of the paper :—

Astronomers have predicted the approach of three comets this year. 1 Halley's comet; 2 Temple's second comet; and 3 D'Arrestt's comet. The second comet has the periodicity of 5 1/4 years. It was last seen in November 1904. So, the comet lately seen from our city and elsewhere may be this comet. Masudi, Abul Fazl, Minanuddin, Badaoni and other Mahomedan historians of India have referred to some of the comets observed in India. Of all these authors, Abul Fazl's version is the longest and fullest, as it not only describes the comets but tries to explain their origin and refers to the Greek, Roman, Egyptian and Iranian views about them.

The oldest comet mentioned by Mahomedan writers as observed in India is that of Hijri 299 (A. D. 911-12) referred to by Masudi. It was Halley's comet in one of its previous appearances. According to modern astronomers it had appeared in 912 A. D. and was noted to have been seen from Constantinople also. Abul Fazl speaks of four comets, three of which can be identified with the comets named by astronomers. They are comets that passed their perihelions on 6th July 1264, 4th November 1433 and 26th October 1577. Of the last of these, Mr. Heward says that "the eyes of Europe were fixed upon the apparition and many and crude were the conjectures hazarded to account for its presence." It was this comet that led Tycho Brahe to advance our knowledge of cometography. Its elements were first calculated by Halley long after its appearance. According to Abul Fazl, it was seen at Akbar's Court in India on the day Arad (Ashisang the 25th Parsee day) of the Ilahi month Aban (the 8th Parsee month). This day corresponds to the 10th of November. Tycho Brahe saw it from his observatory of Uraniberg (i. e., a city of the Heavens) in the Baltic on the 13th of November as "a beautiful object." It was this comet that led Abul Fazl to give a long dissertation on the comets in his "Akbarnameh."

The "Wakiat" and "Ikbal-nameh" of Jehangir refer to two comets of A. D. 1618 referred to by European astronomers as passing their perihelions on 17th August and 8th November. Eliott errs in giving the Christian date corresponding to the Hijri date of one of these. He also errs in thinking that the comet of Hijri 330 (A.D.941-42) referred to in the "Nigaristan" was Halley's comet in one of its previous appearances.

Mannuci in his Storia do Mogor ((History of the Moguls) refers to a comet observed in Emperor Aurangzeb's time in 1705-6. It was the comet observed in Paris by Cassini and Maraldi, as passing its perihelion on 30th January 1706.

We are not in a position to identify some other comets referred to by Mahomedan historians. To the list of the comets given by the Mahomedan historians of India, we may add two observed in Hijri 394 (1002-4) and 396 (1005-6) by Arab historians and referred to on their authority by Dr. Conde in his History of the Arabs in Spain.

Coming to Abul Fazl's theory about the origin of the comets, we find from Ferguson that it was a view of the early ages of science when they were believed to be "generated by inflammable vapours in the earth's atmosphere." It was Tycho Brahe who first exploded this view. As to Abul Fazl's description of the different forms assumed by the comets we find that he is supported therein by old writers on Natural History like Pliny and even by some modern scientific writers. The modern technical words such as the "head" and "tail" of the comets, their "beards" "hair," etc. are found in some of the Mashomedan writers and even in old Pahlavi books of the Parsees.

The statements of the Mahomedan historians, viz. that the appearance of the comets were believed to predict disasters, are reflections of the general belief of almost all nations even up to now. Mr. Heward says of the coming Halley's comet that "it is closely associated with events which have contributed largely towards moulding the destiny of Europe." Among what he calls the "writers of wisdom" Abul Fazl speaks of the "Pishinigan" who were the ancient Zoroastrians and refers to their "niranga" or incantation prayers received on such occasions. We know that even as late as 1456 Pope Callstus III directed prayers to be said on the occasion of appearance of Halley's comet. We find that most of the Persian words used by Mahomedan writers for comets have been derived from the ancient Pahlavi word "Gurcheher."

On the motion of the President a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Modi for his learned and interesting paper.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Malaria and Water Wells.

The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon J. David presided at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon.

The Commissioner requested approval of the Committee under section 381 of the Municipal Act to the parties concerned, being respectively required by notice in writing to fill in or hermetically cover 18 wells and cisterns in various parts of the city, as they contain anopheles mosquito larvæ.

Colonel Collie moved that the sanction be given to the parties concerned being served with notices to fill the wells.

The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji asked the members to consider the matter very carefully as in some cases he knew that owners of the wells objected on religious grounds, as the water they alleged was used for religious purposes.

Dr. Dadachanji also knew some cases, in which well water was required for religious purposes. It was a hardship, considering the people's religious susceptibilities to call upon them to fill in those wells.

Mr. Baptista admitted that on sanitary and public health grounds the wells must be closed, but in this case they had to face religious prejudices and encounter religious opposition. They must "hasten slowly." The orthodox class of people in this country did not readily fall in with western ideas. It was not advisable to create prejudice or invite opposition, when they knew that the orthodox class preferred death to giving up religious prejudices. He moved an amendment to the effect that the parties concerned should in the first place be called upon to show cause why the wells should not be closed. If in cases of opposition there was reason or force, they should consider the matter and weigh the reasons.

Mr. J. A. Wadia also agreed that the Committee should examine the grounds of opposition before finally deciding to fill in the wells.

Being put to the vote, Mr. Baptista's amendment was agreed to.

The Committee adjourned to Friday the 18th instant at 3-40 p.m.

WEEKLY PLAGUE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

The plague figures are increasing steadily. During the week ending 5th February the mortality rose from 12,364 to 14,144. The provincial figures were :—United Provinces, 6,601; the Punjab, 2,645; Central Provinces, 1,288; Bengal, 1,601; Bombay, 881; Rajputana, 654; Burma, 251; Mysore State, 74; Central India, 61; Madras, 60; Hyderabad State, 17; and Kashmir 6.

THE PRESS BILL.

Mr. Dadabhoy's Speech

In the discussion in the Viceroy's Council on the New Press Bill the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy said :—

'My Lord, the Bill before us marks another step in the repressive policy that has unfortunately been followed during the past three years, and forms a part of series of measures taken with the object, which has the sympathy of every loyal Indian, of suppressing sedition and anarchy. It is a matter of poignant grief to us all that such a restrictive measure should be almost synchronous with the introduction of the largest administrative reform undertaken since British occupation, and should further be associated with the honoured name of a Pro-Consul who has broadened the basis of British Indian Administration such as has never been attempted before. Free Press, my Lord, the earlier history of the country notwithstanding, is now after such long enjoyment a valued institution in India, and any, the least encroachment upon its rights, whatever the pressure under which it is made, is viewed with some little suspicion and disappointment by the people. The Bill can, therefore, never be a popular measure, and will fail to evoke the enthusiastic support of the country which the Hon'ble mover apparently expects. But the people fully realise the gravity of the difficulties which beset the Government at the present moment; they are as much anxious as the Government for the eradication of an evil that promises to involve the good and the bad, the guilty and the innocent, in one common ruin. All said, my Lord, educated India is anxious for the continuance, nay the permanence, of British suzerainty. The highest dictates of policy and self-interest prompt their loyalty to the British Raj; at the same time they are actuated by a natural desire for improvement, and they rely upon constitutional methods for the realisation of their hopes. In these circumstances they can have no interest in the subversion of law and order. They are whole-heartedly with Government in their efforts at the maintenance of these. But unfortunately they do not see eye to eye with Government as regards the "modus operandi," and they regard the Bill under discussion as likely to defeat its own object, by rousing the suspicions of the people, by alienating their sympathies, and by giving a handle to seditionist for secret vilification of the Government.

"My Lord, for the Hon'ble Sir Herbert Risley I have the greatest respect. We all admire his scholarship; we gladly acknowledge his large and varied administrative experience. But he will permit me to say that Austrian authorities and the policy of the Iron Chancellor of Germany are the least calculated to secure popular support to the measure. Indians are the citizens of the British Empire, the most progressive Empire in the world: and they have been taught by their rulers to regard the free institutions of that noble Empire as the wisest means of national development and national advancement, and as objects well worthy of pursuit. What, therefore, a backward continental country does or does not do is beside the mark. The narrow policy of such a country can never serve as model for the enlightened British administrator. Besides, if the comparison between India and Austria be so close, why cannot India have the same sort of Paaliament which Austria has? The people may inquire if Austria has any such special electorates as we have now come to have.

"It is at least questionable if the new measure will attain its ambitious object,—'the major, the vital, the all-important object of curing a grave evil.' The laws recently passed have admittedly failed to to suppress anarchy. The present Bill is brought forward as a supplementary measure, and if this again fails, as it is feared it will, more drastic measures might have to be thought of. Eventually we might exhaust our resources of preventive legislation, and still fail to attain our aim to check anarchism.

"My Lord, in my humble opinion, there is some misapprehension about the causal connection between the writings of the less violent Press, for the control of which this Bill is meant, and the growth of anarchy. The Hon'ble mover thinks the causation is clear, but his own references to the past history of the Press would seem to throw doubt upon the dictum. The Press, I understand from his introductory speech, was originally bad in 1877; the journalists then used to preach rank sedition. And yet murderous attacks were not known for thirty years. Anarchism is of very recent growth. The seditious Press can under the circumstances hardly be held responsible for the genesis of anarchism. The tone of the Press would appear to have improved since 1877, judged by the well-considered pronouncements of Your Excellency's illustrious predecessors, Lords Dufferin and Curzon. On March 23rd, 1888, eleven years after Sir Richard Temple condemned the Press, Lord Dufferin; in the course of his reply to the farewell addresses presented to him in Calcutta on the eve of his departure from India, speaking of 'the protection and freedom of speech' extended to them (the people) by the laws of England, said 'a freedom which a considerable portion of the Indian Press, I gladly acknowledge, exercises with sagacity, discretion, and moderation.' Lord Curzon, in February 1902, as Chancellor of the Calcutta University, observed. 'On the contrary, I think that Native journalism in India is steady advancing, and that it is gaining in sobriety and wisdom.'

"We must look to other causes and other quarters therefore for the introduction of the cult of anarchism. To my mind the etiology is simple. Anarchism must have some grievance to word upon which, amongst inexperienced, thoughtless, impulsive and volatile young men, has developed a loss of faith in constitutional methods, a morbid penchant for indefensible violence. It will be true statemanship to remove this root cause, and thereby to restore to young India their former faith in lawful and constitutional representations and in British justice and British sympathy. My Lord, there is need more for sympathetic treatment than repression; there is greater need for a continuity and expansion of the benevolent and progressive policy Your Excellency has so generously initiated. It has been truly said of anarchists that repression often fails to repress. Lord Morley on June 6th, 1907, observed: 'A policy of severe repression is worse than useless.'

"Besides the Hon'ble mover says that there is 'a murderous conspiracy' in the land, and that their organisation is effective and far-reaching, their numbers are believed to be considerable, the leaders work in secret and are blindly obeyed by their youthful followers.' That being so, the view appears too optimistic that any control over the Press will check the activity or the growth of the body. It is difficult to believe that a body working in darkness and blindly following astute leaders should depend for nourishment upon journalistic pablum. For the suppression of anarchism we must depend upon the ordinary penal laws and, even more than that, upon sympathy. According to Lord Morley, 'the Indian people are peculiarly responsive to sympathy and personal influence,' and when the people are drawn to the side of Government by sympathy, the ground will become uncongenial for the growth of anarchism, and it will cease to disturb the peace for want of recruits. A Press law, the severest of its kind, is a weak check to the operations of the anarchist. It will hardly do much to dispel from the minds of educated Indians that impatience at administrative limitations, that yearning for autonomy which is likely to be mistaken for sedition. Truer words have not been said than what fell from Lord Morley on the occasion of introducing the Reform Scheme into the House of Lords :—

"'Supposing you abolish freedom of the Press or suspend it, that will not end the business. You will have to shut up schools and colleges; for what would be the use of suppressing newspapers, if you do not shut the schools and colleges? Nor will that be all. You will have to stop the printing of unlicensed books. The possession of a copy of Milton or Burke, or Macaulay, or of Bright's speeches, and all that flaming array of writers and orators who are the glory of our grand, our noble English tongue—the possession of one of these books will, on this peculiar and puerile notion of Government, be like the possession of a bomb, and we shall have to direct the passing of an Explosive Books Act. All this and its various sequels and complements make a policy if you please. But after such a policy had produced a mute, sullen, miserable, lifeless India, we could hardly call it, as we do now, the brightest jewel in the Imperial Crown.'

"I admit, my Lord, certain journals having incited the youth of the country to violence, but it is not for the suppression of them that the Bill has been introduced. They can be and are dealt with under the previous Acts. The more violent among them have already been suppressed. While the present measure will not affect them it will cause heart burning among the whole people.

"Security, in the criminal administration of the country, has ugly associations, and no one can be expected to submit to that preventive treatment without feelings of humiliation. English precedents in this matter are an unsafe guide. In India the people are sensitive to a degree. Treatment which will not elicit comment in England might give serious offence to the Indian. The popular irritation will be there, and might unhappily further aggravate the evil. The expediency of the measure after all is problematical.

"So far about the policy. The details, too, are not wholly satisfactory. The grounds on which action may be taken against offending papers are I respectfully submit, too wide and comprehensive to allow of free, bona-fide criticism of the acts of Magistrates and judges. It is doubtful if the effect of such criticism can be entirely free from a tinge of disaffection. Besides, the provincial papers with small working capital will be at the mercy of the subordinate executive. The Local Government, it is true, has the initiative, but in practice magistrates will largely influence the decision. A demand for security, against which there is no appeal to any tribunal will mean closure in their case. The exercise of the right of appeal to the High Court against forfeiture, valuable as it is, in their case will be beset with difficulties which not many will be able to surmount. So far as this aspect of the Bill is concerned, the main objection is that it substitutes executive action for judicial trial, and in effect shifts the onus 'probandi' as regards merits from the prosecution to the defence. A journalist is at first in a manner convicted of sedition, and then if he can establish his innocence before the highest tribunal his stain can be removed and he can be allowed to ply his trade. This is incompatible with the enlightened jurisprudence that has for a century-and-a-half impregnated and ennobled the administration of criminal justice in this country.

"My Lord, people also regret it has been possible for Government to allow the country more time for a free discussion of a measure of this import. The Hon'ble mover has reminded this Council that some of the provisions of the Bill have been taken verbatim from Act IX of 1873. It would seem that the procedure of discussion followed then has almost been followed on this occasion, in disregard of the salutary principle laid down by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot in moving the amendment of that Act in October 1878:—

'There is no principle which the Government of India attach a higher importance—there is no policy upon which they lay greater stress—than that of submitting their legislative projects to the freest and fullest public discussion. They would greatly deplore any general departure from that policy; and if such a result were to follow from the course which it was deemed expedient to pursue on the occasion to which I am referring, they would regard it as seriously detrimental to the public interests and prejudicial to the efficiency of the administration.'

"My Lord, I offer these criticisms in sorrow, in all humility, from a sense of duty, and not in a spirit of opposition to Government. I realise its difficulties, and I sympathise with it: I have no desire to embarrass it in the least in the presence of a portentous danger; and in proof of the sincerity of my profession I support the measure, even though it appears to me inexpedient. I do not object to the Government assuming larger powers for the maintenance of law and order which is the first duty of all Governments. Anarchism is not discriminating in its choice of victims, and is as much a menace to the peaceful citizen as to the official. Duty and self-interest alike therefore prompt the willing co-operation of the nation with Government in its crusade against this new pestilence. The only question is,—what is the most effective way of putting down the evil? I wish my Lord, this was settled by Government in consultation with the leaders of the different communities. The time has not yet passed for that, and the collaboration of the Government and the people may yet evolve something more effective and harmless than a restrictive Press law. Meanwhile, when Government suggest a remedy, albeit a remedy that does not commend itself to the people, policy and prudence would counsel a trial whatever the temporary inconveniences. These considerations prompt my vote on this occasion, and I readily respond to Your Excellency's call for support. But the working of the law within a short time, I apprehend will prove its unsuitability to the circumstances of the country, and of its ineffectiveness as a preventive of anarchy and sedition. Once Government is convinced, conducted as it always is on enlightened principles, I am sure the law will be repealed, and the Indian Press will once again enjoy that liberty of speech which is inseparably associated with British administration. A law of this nature can never be anything but a temporary measure. As the 'Spectator' forcibly observes: 'We must always look upon such measures as temporary precautions; India cannot be governed by series of restrictions which contain no seed of progress no possibility of fructification. In seconding my support to the measure I earnestly hope and trust that the cloud on the Indian sky will pass away before long and leave the Government free to move on its accustomed lines of progress and advancement and to further consolidate the Empire by repealing the restrictive laws and giving fuller rights of citizenship to the people."

SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey said :—

My Lord,—Everyone of us, here and outside, cannot but regret that the first act of the Reform Council which your Excellency did so much to bring into being should have been a repressive one and I am sure no one feels more keenly than your Excellency that the exigencies of the present position should compel your Excellency's Government to introduce this Bill.

Howsoever one may be inclined to oppose the measure on principle it cannot be denied that after the mad acts of our own anarchists every well wisher of this country and the supporter of law and order has no other course open to him but to support this measure and strengthen the hands of the Executive Government to wipe out the poison which is being disseminated broadcast. On going carefully through the Bill it

to demand in any individual case a deposit of security if he has reason to believe that it falls within the category of the "Protean changes of idensity. It may be argued that the demand of a deposit of security by a Magistrate may stamp a man with bad character. But if the antecedents of a press of a newspaper or of an individual has been of an objectionable nature it is not unreasonable to demand security from those who will have to conduct those concerns in future. So looking from that point of view also I do think Hon. Mr. Gokhale's suggestion is quite reasonable. The other direction in which I should like the Bill to be modified relates to giving an opportunity to the accused to submit an explanation before any judgment is passed against him. I do not propose under my amendments to weaken the authority of the Local Government. I retain the power of the Local Government to confiscate all publications of an objectionable nature, but as to the final orders for forfeiting the deposit or the press, I think it is quite reasonable that the accused should get an opportunity of giving his explanation. Local Governments are certainly left free to pass orders as they think right. Circumstances may arise where a satisfactory explanation may be forthcoming and an unnecessary and unpleasant action may be avoided. If, however, the Council is not willing to accept my proposal of placing the existing and the new concerns on the same footing. I think, explanations should be added to Sections 3 and 8 that a mere change of a keeper of an existing printing press or a publisher of an existing newspaper owing to death or retirement will not count as new registration under this Act provided no offence has been commited by him.

Unless such an explanation is added in course of time all the keepers of the existing presses and the publishers of newspapers shall have to deposit security. And from my experience on the Bombay side I may say that in that eventuality, many honest pressmen having small presses shall have to close down their concerns which will entail a great hardship upon them. I do not think it is the intention of Government that under this Act on the death of a father, who has been keeping a small printing press and has been earning an honest livelihood his son in the absence of any cash available for deposit as security should close down his business. And if such is not the intention, it should be made clear by notes of explanation to Sections 3 and 8.

My Lord, to recapitulate what I have said, I am in favour of strengthening the hands of the Executive Government to effectually deal with the present situation; secondly, I think that the existing and the new presses should be placed on the same footing; thirdly, an opportunity should be given to the accused to submit an explanation before judgment is given against him; and fourthly if the Council decides to retain the distinction existing between the old and the new concerns, provision should be made to prevent hardship being inflicted upon the existing poor concerns.

My Lord, I have said in the beginning of my speech, exceptional circumstances have arisen and the Council should with full heart support Government to meet the situation. But at the same time in our anxiety to remove the evil we should not lose sight of the possible hardship our action may inflict upon honest people whom it is not the desire of Government or this Council to punish.

MR. GOKHALE.

Mr. Gokhale said: "My Lord, it is a cruel irony of Fate that the first important measure that comes before the reformed Council is a measure to curtail a great and deeply cherished privilege which the country has enjoyed, with two brief interruptions, for three-quarters of a century. But while the plans of statesmen have matured slowly, events designed by malignant fates to frustrate their purpose, have moved faster. And thus we find that just when the schems of reforms have materialised, the sky is dark which probably will roll away before long but which for the time wear a threatening aspect. My Lord, I confess that the regret with which I approach a consideration of this Bill has been deepened by the fact that the measure is being hurried through its several stages by suspending the standing orders and without giving the country practically any opportunity to express its opinion on it. In saying this, I do not forget the fact that Lord Lytton's Act of 1878 was introduced and passed at one sitting nor do I overlook the consideration shown by your Lordship, after deciding to suspend the standing orders, in giving at least those three days for consideration and in referring the Bill to a Select Committee. But My Lord, was this unusual procedure necessary? Surely a week or ten not have made any appreciable difference to-day's delay in enacting this measure would not have made any appreciable difference to anybody, since the Bill seeks to apply to the situation what at best can only be a slow remedy. However I do do not wish to pursue this point further. I might not have said even this much had it not been for the fact that the Government has been reproached in certain quarters for giving us even these three days.

My Lord, in the minute of dissent which my Honourable friend Mr. Mudholkar and I have appended to the report of the Select Committee, we have briefly stated our position in regard to this measure, that position I would like to amplify in the few minutes for which I propose to occupy the attention of the Council. It is admitted on all hands the Honourable member in charge of the Bill has admitted it in this speech—that the Penal Code is amply sufficient to "punish" sedition and that the special legislation of last year can effectively put down incitements to violence. What is contended however is that the punishment of seditious writings and utterances under the Penal Code, so far from restricting the area of sedition actually widens it by reason of the unhealthy excitement it causes and keeps up for months, the stuh of natural of sympathy the public to the accused, the crown of martyrdom that comes to be placed on them heads and the amount of odium which the proceedings bring to the Government. And it is urged that the Government is convinced that the right plan to deal with sedition is to proceed by way of prevention rather than by way of punishment. Now, my Lord, I will at once admit that there is considerable force in the whole of this contention. But even so, Section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which is a measure of prevention and which was introduced into the Code twelve years ago for the express purpose of placing such a means at the disposal of the Government should have been sufficient and what I cannot quite understand is why it has not been found effective. The only explanation I have heard is that the proceeding under that section being radical and liable to revision by the High Court it practically means a trial for sedition with this difference only that the person proceeded against, instead of being severely sentenced, is merely called upon to give security. But this was precisely the chief merit claimed for the section when it was enacted in 1908, as a reference to the proceedings of the Council will show. My Lord, I cannot help thinking that in some parts of the country the evil has now gone beyond the stage where Section 108 could be applied with much effect—a proposal to amend the section so as to make its operation more simple and expenditure would have caused less disturbance to our ideas on this subject and would undoubtedly have been more acceptable.

My Lord, the principal addition which the Bill makes to the powers already possessed by the Government for dealing with sedition is that it makes the taking of security from printing presses and newspapers a purely Executive Act. It also empowers the Executive to order the forfeiture of such security and even the confiscation of printing presses on the ground that an offence has been committed, though here an appeal is allowed to a Special Tribunal of High Court Judges. These are the main provisions and they embodied what may be called the principal of the Bill. My Lord, in ordinary times I should have deemed it my duty to resist such proposals to the utmost of my power. The risks involved in them are grave and obvious. But in view of the situation that exists in several parts of the country to-day, I have reluctantly come after a careful and anxious consideration, to the conclusion. That I should not be justified in it opposing the principle of this Bill. It is not merely the assassinations that have taken place or the conspiracies that have come to light on the political dacoities that are being committed. That fill me with anxiety. The air in many places is still thick with ideas that are undoubtedly antagonistic to the unquestioned consciousness of British rule, with which our hopes of a peaceful evolution are bound up, and this a feature of the situation is quite as serious as anything else. Several causes have contributed to produce this result, of which the writing in a section of press have been one. And to the extent to which its remedy can be applied to these writings by such Executive section as is contemplated in the Bill, I am not prepared to say that the remedy should not be applied. There is no doubt that even if the powers conferred by the Bill are exercised judiciously some inconvenience and even hardship is inevitable to well-intentioned concerns. And if the powers are not exercised with care, great harm is bound to follow. Moreover as long as this law continues in force even the best Indian concerns must work in an atmosphere of uncertainty and apprehension. But all these risks may be temporarily borne if they help in some measure to free the air of ideas of which I have spoken. Only it is of the utmost importance that they should be temporary and I therefore most earnestly urge that the operation of the law should be limited to a period of three years only. Further I think the rigour of some of the provisions can well be softened without rendering the Bill less effective. With these, however, I will deal when I move the amendments of which I have given notice.

My Lord,—I have said that the situation in several parts of the country is an anxious one. That however, does not mean that in my opinion things are really going from bad to worse. On the contrary I entirely share the view which was so clearly and firmly expressed by your Lordship on the opening day of this Council a view in such striking contract to the nervous opinion that one hears on so many sides, especially in this city—that the general situation is far easier to-day than it ever was during your Lordship's time. There is no doubt whatever that the Reform Scheme, despite considerable dissatisfaction about details, has largely eased the tension of the situation and has brought over to the side of the administration factors that might otherwise have remained sullenly or helplessly aloof. There is no doubt also that these wicked assassinations and dacoities which have been disfiguring the page of Indian history since last year have at last roused the Indian community to a sense of the great danger in which it stands. Our community is a slow moving community, but once it begins to move, it moves surely. And any one who can read the signs may see that it has shaken off its lethargy and begun to advance to the support of law and order. My Lord, the crop of violence that has come to surface had its ground prepared five years ago. I sincerely believe no new ground is being added to it and though we may not have been seen the last of these outrages, I think, we are nearer the end than many imagine. But the juncture is a most difficult and delicate one and if ever any juncture called for the utmost tact and conciliation—such as he have now learnt, despite repressive measures to which you have been from time to time driven, to associate with your Lordship's name,—that juncture is the present. Angry cries for reprisals—however, natural and even justified,—will not mend matters and will certainly not assist the task that lies before the Government. My Lord, I am not one of those who think that any appreciable sections of the Indian Press has always been seditious or that the Press in India has on the whole done more mischief than good. On the contrary our Press has been in the main a potent instrument of progress, it has quickened our national consciousness; it has spread in the country ideas of justice and equality not only between man and man but also between class and class; it has stimulated our public spirit; it has set us higher standards of public duty. And till five years ago, I do not think that barring a very few exceptions, and section was actually seditious, if by sedition a desire to see British rule overthrown is understood. A considerable proportion was no doubt often ill-informed, prejudiced, even intolerably bitter in its dormants on the administration and its measures, but this sprang mainly from ignorance and from a feeling that grievances were not redressed and not from any actual hostility to the rule itself. During the last five years seditious ideas have no doubt spread more or less in all parts of the country and in some parts more rapidly and extensively than in others. This, however, has been due to special causes which are now well understood and over which it is unnecessary to dwell. I think, my Lord, my countrymen are now growing alive to the fact that nothing is more surely destructive of our hopes of future progress than the spread of these ideas in the land. In my opinion, our first duty is to help in removing these ideas from the air and because, I feel this most strongly, I am prepared to let the Government apply to the situation even the drastic remedies contemplated by this Bill. I do not know if we shall succeed in overcoming the evil altogether. Even if it lies dormant for a time there is much in the situation itself which will constantly tend to stir it into fresh activity. I have already said that several causes have combined to bring almost the present state of things. It is, of course, impossible to go into all of them, but one of them may be mentioned—it is the writings in a section of the Anglo-Indian Press. My Lord, I wish that many Englishmen realise how large a share these writings have had in turning so many of my countrymen against British rule. The terms of race arrogance and contempt in which some of these papers constantly speak of the Indians and specially of educated Indians cut into the mind more than the lash can cut into the flesh. Many of my countrymen imagine that every Anglo-Indian pen that writes in the Press is dipped in Government ink. It is an absurd idea but it does great harm all the same. My Lord, I feel bound to say that this Bill by itself cannot achieve much. It is even possible that the immediate effect of its passing will be to fill the public mind with a certain amount of resentment. And unless the powers conferred by it are used with the utmost care and caution the evil which they are intended to combat may only be driven undergound. Force may afford temporary relief but it never can prove a permanent remedy to such a state of things as we have in this country. It is only in the co-operation of all classes and the steady pursuit of a policy of wise conciliation on the part of Government that the best hopes of thoughtful men on both sides for future of this land must lie.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The second of the three concerts of the Musical Festival took place last night and we regret to say that there was very little improvement in the size of the audience. The programme, however, was of a far higher standard and should serve to show music lovers in Bombay that the selection for this evening will be one of the finest musical treats which have ever been known here. The Orchestra opened the programme with Cherubini's "Lodoiska," but was heard by far to the best advantage in Rubny's "Csardas" which was played as an encore to Brahms' Hungarian Dance No. 3 which was the most successful exposition of the Orchestra's capabilities of light and shade which has been given since Mr. Behr assumed charge. It was a masterly conception of the piece and the quick change to the cynical theme of "Czardas," only emphasized by confirmation the excellent work just completed. By far the most appreciated items of the evening, however, were those contributed by Madam Marguerite Bixy, especially her first piece, the first movement of a Sonumann Concerto and in which she was accompanied by the orchestra. It would be difficult to say why she was less successful in her unaccompanied pieces, Chopin's let Mazarka and the Chopin-Liszt "Polish Song," for though her touch, her expression and her phrasing were exquisite, she failed to get quite as high a value as when she first played. Of Mr. Withers' 'cello playing it is hard to say anything which is quite adequate. As one of the leading players of his own instrument he is one of the happy possessors of the manner which soothes one beyond recognition of the fact that what is so delightful of hearing is so extremely difficult of performance. His "Apendlied" would have scored the greatest success, had it not been that the "Rondo" (Goeckerini) followed immediately after. Of far higher musical value was Saint Saens' Concerto with orchestral accompaniment. It was somewhat of a sneek to see that after hours really good songs Mr. Bennett was to sing "Mandalay." However this is sustained by the extraordinary clearness of his enunciation and this was particularly noticeable in his first songs, as a matter of fact "Mandalay" proved to be an entirely new setting to everyone and also a far better attempt to express Kipling, though in several ways the song was weak in parts.

To-night the concert commences with Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" and there should be very few empty seats, if for that reason alone.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wentworth says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

The Tricumdas Mills.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

VASANJI SONS AND CO. VS. SHAPOORJI B. BROACHA.

For the Plaintiffs: The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad with Mr. J. D. Inverarity and Mr. G. R. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

For the Defendants: The Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. E. B. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdass and Co.

His Lordship, yesterday, began hearing the suit filed by the plaintiffs to recover Rs. 10,000 with interest and costs.

The plaintiffs stated as follows: On the 7th day of August 1909, Dwarkadas Dharamsey of the firm of the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Tricumdass Mills Company, Limited, stated to Vasanji Khimji, a principal member of the plaintiffs' firm, that he had arranged with the defendant for 11 lakhs of rupees, but that it would take some time for the mortgage to be completed. He said the said mills wanted 1 1-2 lakhs badly that day, and he wanted the plaintiffs to advance that amount. The said Vasanji Khimji refused to advance any monies except at the request of the defendant, and on his promise to repay the amount. The said Dwarkadas Dharamsey brought to the said Vasanji Khimji on the same day a letter signed by the defendant, on the faith of which the plaintiffs advanced to the Tricumdass Mills Company, Limited, the sum of 1 1-2 lakhs of rupees on the 7th day of August 1909 at 6 per cent. interest per annum. The defendant failed to keep his promise and broke the contract he had entered into as aforesaid. He did not procure a loan within two weeks of 11 lakns of rupees on the first mortgage of the said mills block property, and pay to the plaintiffs thereout the sum of Rs. 1 1-2 lakhs which the plaintiffs advanced to the said mills at the defendant's request and on the faith of the said contract. The said Dwarkadas Dharamsey committed suicide on the 28th day of August 1909 and the said mills had gone into liquidation It was not likely that the plaintiffs will recover any of their monies aforesaid from the said mills. By reason of the defendant's breach of contract aforesaid the plaintiffs have sustained loss and damage. They have lost the 1 1-2 lakhs aforesaid and the interest they would have made on the said monies if the same had been repaid within two weeks as agreed. Such interest would have been at least 6 per cent. Under the circumstances aforesaid the plaintiffs' claim to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 150,000 and interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the 21st day of August 1909 and costs.

THE WRITTEN STATEMENT.

The defendant, in his written statement, said: The defendant submits that he is not liable for the amount claimed or for any part thereof and that this suit should be dismissed with costs. The defendant says that the letter annexed to the plaint was signed by him under the following circumstances. The defendant, who is a broker had a client who had authorised him to lend Rs. 10 lakhs on the first mortgage of the Tricumdass Mills. Shortly before the 7th of August the late Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey had asked the defendant if his client would advance Rs. 11 lakhs on the mortgage and the defendant had asked his client, who had agreed to advance the said sum. On the 7th of August Dwarkadas Dharamsey came to the defendants and asked him if he could get him the Rs. 11 lakhs on the first mortgage of the mill and also told him that he had arranged with the plaintiffs for a loan of Rs. 1 1-2 lakhs if the defendant would sign a letter which he produced to assure the plaintiff that the defendant could get the 11 lakhs loan, and that he would pay one and a half lakhs out of it to the plaintiff. The defendant told the said Dwarkadas Dharamsey that his client would advance the Rs. 11 lakhs and that he would have no objection to pay Rs. 1 1-2 lakhs out of the said amount, when advanced to the plaintiffs and signed the said letter. The defendant denies that he requested the plaintiffs to advance any moneys to the said mill or promised to pay any monies to the plaintiff and the defendant does not admit that the plaintiffs advanced the sum of Rs. 1 1-2 lakhs of the 7th of August 1909 on the faith of the letter annexed to the plaint. The plaintiffs advanced the said sum to the said mill and took the promissory note of the said mill and of the agents' firm of Tricumdass Dwarkadass and Company for the said amount. Dwarkadass received no consideration whatever for signing the said letter. Without prejudice to the contention as to para. 3 of the plaint, the defendant says that he was always ready and willing to perform his promise and to procure an advance of Rs. 11 lakhs on a first mortgage of the said mill being made in favour of his client and to pay the plaintiff's Rs. one lakh and fifty thousand thereout, but that on the 9th of August 1909 the said Dwarkadas Dharamsey informed the defendant that he had made other arrangements and could not get given a first mortgage on the said mill to the defendant's client, of which fact the defendant at once informed the plaintiffs. As to para. 2 of the plaint the defendant denies that he failed to keep his promise and that he broke the contract if any entered into by him. The defendant says that all he had undertaken by the said document or otherwise to do was to procure the lending of 11 lakhs if a first mortgage of the mill was given and so pay thereout Rs. 150,000 to the plaintiff. The defendant never undertook to procure that the mill should grant the mortgage and it was never suggested to him that he should so undertake. The defendant will, if necessary, submit that on the refusal of Dwarkadas to give a mortgage on the mill to his client, it became impossible for him to pay to the plaintiffs rupees one lakh and fifty thousand out of the mortgage loan, and that his contract to do so thereupon became void. Without prejudice to these defences the defendant believes that the plaintiffs accepted the determination of the contract, if any, between him and the defendant contained in the defendant's letter of the 7th of August 1909 and agreed with Dwarkadas Dharamsey to get his advance repaid out of the amount to be advanced by Shivlal Motilal and that it was only when Soivlal Motilal refused to make any further advance that the plaintiffs have turned round and on the 24th of August announced that they would hold the defendant responsible. The plaintiffs have now claimed for the said amount against the said will in the liquidation. As to para. 5 of the plaint the defendant denies that he has broken any contract and denies that the plaintiffs have sustained any loss or damage for which he is responsible and denies that the plaintiffs would have made 6 per cent. on the said moneys if repaid.

The pleadings having been read. The learned Advocate-General raised the following issues: (1) Whether the plaintiffs advanced a sum of Rs. 1 1/2 lakhs to the Tricumdass Mills on the face of the letter annexed to the plaint; (2) whether the promise of the defendant to pay to the plaintiffs 1 1/2 lakhs was not conditional upon the Tricumdass mills granting the first mortgage of the mill to the defendant's client for eleven lakhs; (3) whether the defendant was not always ready and willing to perform the promises made by him in the said letter; (4) whether on the 9th of August 1909, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, as representing the Tricumdass Mills, did not refuse to grant a first mortgage of the mills to the defendant's client; (5) whether such refusal did not render it impossible for the defendant to perform his promises; (6) whether the promises amounted to a contract (7) whether the plaintiffs did not treat the defendant's letter of the 9th of August 1909 as terminating any contract between them with reference to the sum of Rs. 1 1-2 lakhs; and (8) general issue.

MR. VASANJI'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Vasanji was the first witness examined on behalf of the plaintiffs. He said he was the principal member of the plaintiff's firm. Dwarkadas came to him on the 7th August for a loan of Rs. 1,50,000, saying he wanted it badly. Witness refused. Dwarkadas entreated so much that he shed tears. He said he could make sure of his pay a single pie until he could make sure of his money. Dwarkadas said he had arranged with the defendant for the mortgage of the Tricumdass Mills, but that would take some time. This happened in the afternoon. Dwarkadas then agreed to get the defendant's letter. Witness said if Mr. Broacha promises in writing to repay his (witness') letter, he could then consider. Dwarkadas brought a letter from Mr. Shapoorji about 20 minutees after the conversation. When the letter was brought, witness there and then paid Rs. 1,50,000. He paid the amount on the faith of that letter. Witness paid him the amount in cash. But for the defendant's letter witness would not have paid the money. Witness got a promissory note from the mill for that amount. No part of the Rs. 1,50,000 was paid to him. The Tricumdass Mills had gone into liquidation. The defendant had paid him nothing. Witness had asked for the whole amount after the expiry of fifteen days.

Cross-examined, witness said he knew Dwarkadass very well and had many transactions with him. Witness' firm was the muceadam of Lakhmidass Mills. Dwarkadass was a member of the firm of Agents of that Mill. Tricumdass Dwarkadass and Co. were the Agents of the Tricumdass Mills. Witness knew nothing about the Tricumdass mills being mortgaged to Shivlal for six lakhs. He also did not know that Shivlal had agreed to pay five lakhs on the second mortgage. He knew that Dwarkadas wanted money for the Tricumdass Mills. On the 7th of August witness understood that Dwarkadass was desirous of mortgaging the Tricumdass Mills for Rs. 11 lakhs. The only doubt witness had in his mind was that Dwarkadass would not induce any one to advance on the Mills. Witness had no idea that if Mr. Shapurji would procure Rs. 11 lakhs, Dwarkadass would refuse it. He then understood that Dwarkadass would accept the amount if Mr. Shapoorji procured it. He had no idea that Dwarkadass was negotiating with Shivlal to obtain advances on the mills. He had no idea that Dwarkadass would break off with Mr. Shapurji; the conversation took place in his office in Bruce Lane. Mr. Shapoorji's letter was settled by Mr. Fardoonji Kanga, a partner in his attorney's firm, in accordance with witness's instructions. Dwarkadas did not mention to him that within a fortnight he would obtain the mortgage loan. That witness understood when he received Mr. Shapoorji's letter, which was all that he wanted. He debited the amount to the Tricumdas Mills; nothing was mentioned in the amount about Mr. Shapoorji. Bhaishankar Kanga and Ghirdharlal were and had been Solicitors for Shivlal. Witness had not ascertained on the 9th August, 1909 that Bhaishankar wrote to Dwarkadass that Shivlal was prepared to pay five lakhs on the second mortgage, two lakhs of which had already been paid. His partner's name was Kanji Soondarji. On the 9th August witness was at Poona. On that Kanji went to Poona and gave him a letter addressed by Mr. Shapoorji to the witness' firm. On the following morning witness came to Bombay and saw Dwarkadass. He also showed him the letter. He there bladied Dwarkadass for the awkward position witness was placed in.

Continuing witness said that Dwarkadass told me that he would get his (witness') money and asked witness not to be nervous. He knew Devji, Dwarkadass' son. He was not present at the time. He told Dwarkadass that if he did not get the money, he had Mr. Shapoorji to look to. On the 12th or 13th, witness sent for Dwarkadass and pressed him for his money. Dwarkadass then told him that he would get the money either from Shivlal or Mr. Shapoorji. Witness said that he must get his money, either from the mills, from Shivlal or from Mr. Shapoorjee. Dwarkadass preferred to get the money from Mr. Shapoorji. That was the occasion when Dwarkadas told the witness that he (Dwarkadass) was in treaty with Shivlal. Dwarkadass told witness that he would be paid out of the money that Shivlal might pay. That was the time he said that he did not care whence the money came from. He understood Mr. Shapoorji to disclaim all liability from his letter of the 9th August. He did not reckon it necessary to reply. He did not inquire about Mr. Shapoorji on the 10th, but did inquire on the 11th with a view to see him and to tell him to stick to his promise. The only inquiry he made was from Dwarkadass. The reason why he did not send any one to Shapoorji's office was that he took Dwarkadass' word. He did not know that the negotiations between Dwarkadass and Shivlal had broken off. He had shown Mr. Shapoorji's letter to his solicitors before he saw Dwarkadass. Witness now knew that Shivlal did not make a further advance. He did not know that on the 24th Dwarkadass convened a meeting of some of his large creditors. It was not before Dwarkadass' death that he knew that Shivlal refused to make a further advance.

Mr. Vasanji's evidence being over, a clerk of the Tricumdass Mills was examined by the plaintiffs who then closed their case.

The learned Advocate-General then opened the case for the defence and had not concluded his opening address when the Court rose for the day.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

On Thursday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw D. Davar presided over the eigth sitting of the first Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

ALLEGED USE OF A FORGED WILL.

His Lordship and a Common Jury resumed the trial of Kankuchand Mulchand, Daji Dhonddeo, Balwant Rajaram, Mahipat Sadashiv and Magandas Maneekchand on charges of (1) conspiring to use as genuine a forged document knowing it to be forged, (2) using as genuine a forged document knowing it to be forged, and (3) abetment of the aforesaid offence.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity and Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Mr. Gamanlal H. Dalal, on behalf of the complainant; and the Public Prosecutor, on behalf of the Crown, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. K. D. N. Wadia and Mr. V. J. Patell, instructed by Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, defended the first accused; Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for accused Nos. 2 to 4; Mr. E. B. Raikes and Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, were for the fifth accused.

Mr Inverarity called some more witnesses to identify the handwriting on certain documents. He then closed his case. Mr. Wadia, on behalf of the first accused, then put in a written statement. The remaining accused said they left their case in the hands of their counsel.

Mr. Inverarity was then called upon to sum up his case before the jury. He said he was entitled to the right of reply as the defence had put in certain exhibits in course of the cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses.

The defence opposed this contention and cited Mr. Justice Beaman's judgment on that point.

After hearing the arguments of both sides, His Lordship, in passing his order said that it was an unbroken practice of this side of the Court that exhibits put in course of the cross examination of the prosecution witnesses were not considered as evidence adduced on behalf of the defence. His Lordship failed to see where the advantage lay in addressing the jury last. That was a very bad compliment both to the Judge and the jury. With much regret, His Lordship had felt constrained to follow Mr. Justice Batty. His Lordship was now fortified in differing from that order, after having discussed the point with his Brother Beaman with whose finding His Lordship was in complete agreement. His Lordship held that within the meaning of section 289, the accused had intimated that they did intend to adduce evidence and His Lordship called upon the prosecution to sum up their case.

Mr. Inverarity then addressed the jury. He said he had conclusively proved that the will was a forgery and that the accused had conspired to use it and had abetted in its use.

Mr. Wadia then rose to address on behalf of his client and had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

THE school inspector was paying his annual visit to a village school. All went smoothly until it came to "repetition." When the scholars had submitted to this test the inspector turned to the head master and said, "Very good; but don't you think your children rather shout?" "Of course they do, sir," he replied; "you said in your report last year 'Repetition weak.'"

THIS example of the sublime is taken from a ladies' story paper:—"In her big violet eyes was the gleam of a hidden fear. The next moment the mood had passed, and her lover's ardent kisses brought the colour back into her cheeks, and for a while he lived in a paradise, listening to her low sweet voice, and watching the expression on her face as she made suggestions for the upholstering of the boudoir."

BALSAMIC DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 88, Farringdon Road, London, England.

CLAIM BY THE PUNJAB BANK.

Suit Dismissed with Costs.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LD. VS. THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LD.

For the Plaintiffs:—Mr. E. B. Raikes with Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company.

For the Defendants:—Mr. G. R. Lowndes with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company.

His Lordship yesterday read the judgment written out by Mr. Justice Russell who had heard this suit, in which the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 10,000 for moneys paid by the defendant on an alleged forged draft with interest and costs.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said that to his mind the act usual in the course of dealing between the plaintiffs and the defendants which Madho Ram neglected, was to fill up drafts in the usual way. The act of commission on the part of Madho Ram was to sign his name upon the Bank's paper which any person could fill up for any amount. He could imagine that Bankers in the City of London would get a shock if they were told that they were to be held liable on drafts signed wholly in blank by county managers and filled up fraudulently. His Lordship came to the conclusion that the plaintiffs had failed to discharge the onus that lay upon them of proving that the signature of Madho Ram to the draft was a forgery.

His Lordship, accordingly, held that the plaintiffs had failed to prove that the draft of Rs. 10,000 did not bear the genuine signature of Madho Ram and dismissed the suit with costs.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

One Bin Mahomed Bala was charged with being in possession of fourteen grains of cocaine without a license. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

Inspector Ryan charged one Cassum Nur Mahomed with being in possession of twenty grains of cocaine without a license. It appeared from evidence that on Wednesday afternoon, the accused who was a habitual cocaine eater went staggering into a shop and dropped down. Somebody in the shop gave him some water to drink, but the accused's condition grew worse. Information was given to the police, who removed him to the G. T. Hospital for treatment. On the accused's person being searched five packets of cocaine, containing four grains each, were found. The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

PERSONATING THE POLICE.

Inspector Sykes charged Chatrapani Ramia, a Kamati, Vithal Pothaji, a Hindu, and Mahadeo Pethaji, his brother, with personating a public servant, namely a police sepoy.

Mr. Vicaji Patel, Pleader, defended the first, and Mr. Athavle, the second and the third accused.

The case for the prosecution was that yesterday morning, about one o'clock, the three accused went to the house of one Dhurma Tara, a Marwaree, and knocked at his door. The Marwaree opened the door and asked them who they were, when they said they were policemen. The Marwaree then asked if they wanted anything. The first accused asked him if he had any articles with him pledged by the second accused. The Marwaree said he had, when the first accused asked him to bring them out, which he did. The three accused then said that if he did not give up the articles to the second accused they would call the police. The complainant asked them to produce their belt, when the accused threatened to use force. The Marwaree then sent for the police and the accused were arrested. The accused denied the charge.

His Worship convicted the first accused of personation and the second of abetment and sentenced the first to two months' rigorous imprisonment and ordered the second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25. The third accused was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

Before Mr. Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

THE BHENDY BAZAR MURDER.

Inspector Stenson brought up on remand and again charged Dayalal Harji, with committing the murder of one Nanji Walji, a carpenter, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, on the morning of the 5th Instant.

The circumstances under which the accused committed the murder have already been published.

The accused on being questioned by the Court declined to make a statement.

His Worship committed him to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. S. E. Shellim (Chairman), and Frank Harrison.

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, many of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public place.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 5th Feb.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approx earnings for week ending 5th Feb. 1910.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·54	1499605	5076067	7475672
I.M. Ry. System	1179·06	292782	1170452	1463234
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	29799	122851	152641
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	1330	5415	6805
Total...	2950·55	1823567	7274785	9098352
Earnings for corpg. week ending 6th Feb. 1910.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	1263446	5616175	6879621
I.M.RySystem	1177·95	231812	959036	1180848
A. D. C. Ry...	125·66	20525	99085	120510
B. K. Railway	13·58	178	681	859
Total	2923·72	1505961	6675877	8181838
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R.	+ 0·01	+236159	+359892	+596051
Inc. or Dec. I. M. Ry.	+ 0·11	+ 70970	+211416	+282386
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C.R.	.....	+ 9265	+ 22866	+ 32131
Inc. or Dec. Baran Kotah R.	+ 26·71	+ 1212	+ 4734	+ 5946

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

HOUNDS met yesterday at Santa Cruz under favourable conditions and recorded a brilliant run. The Master was in command of a large field which included several members of the visiting Polo teams which are now in Bombay for the tournament. The Sahar Hill coverts were first drawn and resulted in hounds pushing a jackal out of the bushes on the further side of the hill. Settling down well after him they led the field at a fast pace over the paddy fields to the Melon Ground. There they swung left-handed along the cart-track until the small cluster of village huts was reached half way to the Andheri road. These were left on the right and a little further on hounds really ran into the fugitive who jirked craftily to the left much to the consternation of some of the field. This movement was cleverly followed by the pack and with plenty of melody they rushed across the well bunded Romanwadi valley in the direction of Pereira's Hill skirting the dangerous well which has so often trapped one or two hounds during a run. The pace was a cracker and the jackal had no opportunity to hesitate about crossing the Andheri road. Away he went down the bottom lane of the mange tope with the pack, necessarily a little stretched out after him, leading the field who clattered down this rocky track and round the sheet rock bank of Stacey's tank at a considerably faster pace than was good for their horses' feet. A sharp burst across the little stretch of paddy bunds brought the hunt to Roberts' corner; it was with great concern that the field subsequently learnt that the popular sportsman after whom this well-known land-mark is called had taken a heavy fall earlier in the morning which unfortunately had resulted in injuries which will keep him out of the saddle, it is feared, for the rest of this season. Entering the Geregaum woods the hunt continued over the grasslands at the same speed and it was delightful to get into this more open country and watch the pack racing through the palm trees with their echoing chorus. The jackal chose a splendid line of country and though the slightest turn to either side frequently would have meant a dive into the jungle, this stout hearted customer stuck to the good going thus enabling the field to keep on good terms with the pack. But the pace could not last and gradually hounds worked up to their quarry finally bowling him over in the open on the grass amidst great enthusiasm.

It was a great finish to a great run. The time was only twenty minutes or so, but what a quantity of enjoyment and excitement had been crowded into those minutes! All but one of the sixteen couples of hounds out were in at the finish and the late comer was there very shortly afterwards. After the brush had been fittingly presented the pack was taken home by Marsle Hill and arrived at the kennels shortly before nine o'clock.

The next fixture is advertised to take place at the Cress Roads on the Melon Ground.

While hunting yesterday morning Mr. T. L. Roberts, of Messrs. Wilkinson, Keywood and Clark, fell from his horse and was seriously injured about his head and right arm which was dislocated. Subsequently he was removed to the St. George's Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

BOMBAY RACES.

Second Day.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

HANDICAPS.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlongs.—Fizz 9st 12lbs, Pelargonium 11 9st 4lbs, Master Delaval 9st 2lbs, Master Todo 8st 10lbs, Sham Fight 8st 6lbs, Crossbred 8st 2lbs, Lady Violet 8st 1lb, Picturesque 8st, Metal Maid 8st, Stirabout 7st 9lbs, Sacricomar 7st 7lbs, Sporran 7st, Refresher 6st 9lbs. Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE IMPORTERS HANDICAP—Distance 6 furlongs.—Chobham 9st 12lbs, Paul Pry 9st 8lb, Lady Violet 9st 7lbs, Posco 9st 3lbs, Vancouver 9st, Gallileo 9st 12lbs, The Rooster 8st 11lbs, Oakton Sst 7lbs, Ashanti Gold

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Assignment of New Fellows.

A MEETING of the Senate of the University of Bombay will be held on Saturday, February 26, at 5-45 p.m., when Principal A. L. Covernton, M.A., has given due notice of his intention to move as recommended by the Syndicate—That the new Fellows be assigned to Faculties as under: The Honourable Sir Narayen G Chandavarkar, Kt., B.A., LL. B.; Arts and Law; Saiad-ul Ulma Jivanji Jamsedji Modi, B.A., Arts; Lt.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, M.D., I.M.S., Medicine; Mr. N. A. F. Moos, B.Sc., F.S.S.E., Engineering; Mr. Rustam K.B. Cama, B.A., LL. B., Law; Mr. Arthur Powell, B.A., M.B., M. Ch., M.A.O., Medicine; Mr. F. B. Pendarves Lory, M. A., Arts; Mr. H.V. Kemball, Engineering; Mr. N. B. Macmillan, B.Sc., Engineering; Mr. A. B. Clarke, M. A., Arts; Capt. L. R. Hutchinson, M. A., M.D. B.C., D.P.H., D.T. M. and H. I. M. S., Medicine; Mr. W. L. Weldon, B.A., LL.M., Law; Dr. H. Stanley Reed, L.L. D., Arts; Dr. D. A. deMonte, M.D., Medicine; Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, B.A., Law; Kashinath K. Godbole B.A. M.C.E., Engineering; Major S C Evans, M.S. M. Ch., I. M. S., Medicine; Mr. A. K. Donald, Law; Mr. Pestonji Ardeshir Wadia M.A., Arts; Mr. R. M. Prom, A. M. Inst. C. E., Engineering; Mr. Hari Narayan Lele, Arts; Major F.P. Kilkelly-M. B., I.M.S., Medicine; Fardunji C. Tarapurvala, B.A., L.C.E., C.I. E., Engineering.

Dr. Harold H. Mann, D.Sc., M.Sc, has given notice of his intention to move the following amendment to Proposition II of the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A.:—That the Senate agree that the Matriculation Examination should be retained, but consider that the interests of Secondary Education require a very drastic change in the whole constitution and working of the examination, such as the recognition of other examinations in lieu of it, the introduction of alternative subjects, and the entrusting of the actual examination to a board composed of the Principals of Arts Colleges, under the control of the University.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, M.A., LL. B., has given notice of his intention to move the following amendments at the next adjourned meeting of the Senate or any other adjourned meeting of the Senate at which the question may be taken up:—A. Omit paragraph 4 of Sir Pherozeshah's motions and substitute the following: That the Previous Examination be abolished and the First Arts and Science examinations be held at the end of two years. The examinations to commence on the 1st of December in each year and if that day be a Sunday or a Public Holiday on the day following. B. Amendment to the said paragraph 4 (to be moved in the event of the Senate agreeing to retain the Previous Examination).

Delete the words "1st September" and substitute therefor the following:—"First day of December or if that be a Sunday or a public holiday the day following." C. Omit paragraph 5 and substitute "that the course for the First Arts examination be as follows:—(1) English. (2) Classical language. (3) History, English and Indian, same as at the present B. A. course. (4) Mathematics or Logic, and (5) One of the following groups of subjects—(a) Language and Literature. (b) Logic and Moral Philosophy. (c) Mathematics. (d) Physics and Chemistry, and (e) Botany and Zoology."

D. At the B.A. course omit from paragraph 20 of the Report dated from the compulsory group and substitute therefor classical language and add the following to the optional groups:—H—One of the following options of History—H (1)—Ancient Indian History from the earliest time down to the Mogul Period and the latter Period of English History, or H (2)—History of Rome, or H 3—History of Greece.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 10.

The weather is dry over the whole of the country and the temperature is normal except in the North-West of India, where it is in excess.

Forecast.—Dry weather generally is likely.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A slight local earthquake was recorded in Simla this morning at 1-42.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 10TH FEBRUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Amaoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—All crops doing well.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arrivals increasing largely.

Viramgam.—Seasonable. Cotton plants ready for picking.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Fine weather has set in. Cotton larger area sown this year. Cotton crop excellent and accounts continue favourable. Cotton picking general.

Surat.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop accounts unfavourable and estimate 12 annas crop accounts less favourable.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 10th February giving

data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the east Punjab but lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. The day continues hotter than usual; the night is also warmer at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature has risen and is 5° to 9° in excess; the minimum is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Kathiawar but clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature continues in excess; the minimum is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier. Day temperature has risen slightly and is still normal; night temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen but the maximum is still in slight excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is normal or in slight excess; night temperature is in slight defect in Hyderabad and at Poona and Bijapur.

General Remarks—Day temperature continues higher than usual to the west of a line joining Bombay and Aurangabad. Weather continues dry and is likely to remain so.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

CAPTAIN WARD-JACKSON was quite the merriest of the Conservative candidates in the Manchester elections, and though his political knowledge (as he himself was among the first to admit) was not profound, he was seldom short of an answer. At one of his meetings he had been sorely put to it by the hecklers. Oranges, said one of them, came from Spain for the most part, not from our colonies. "Now, if you put an import tax on oranges it will not do our colonies any good and moreover"—the man was going on at great length when the Captain stopped him. "Say," he said recording his hecklers genially "you've had enough pie, what do you want to do with the cake."

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," Feb. 10.)

Mr. Ramchandra Baji Khangaonkar, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Amalner, is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

Mr. Manoharpuri Narsidas Chokal, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Surat, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Malegaon. Mr. Nagindas Venilal Desai, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Malegaon, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Oipad. Mr. Beram Navroji Sanjana, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Oipad to be second class Subordinate Judge, Surat.

Mr. Sorab Maneckshah Bharucha, Sub-Divisional Magistrate in charge of Viramgam, Dhanduka and Gogha Sub-Division, is invested with power to call for records (section 435 (1)).

The privilege leave for one month granted to Rao Bahadur Ummilal Harilal Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay is extended by ten days.

Mr. Jamnadram Raghuram Jaknagar, on return from leave, to be District Deputy Collector, Broach vice Mr. Gunvantrai Gulabrai Desai, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Saiyid Fakhruddin Abubakr Etrus, Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach, has been allowed leave on medical certificate for two months with effect from the date of relief.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, with reference to Mr. Ramchandra Krishna Kanitkar to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade.

Mr. J. H. Irani, Divisional Forest Officer, Sukkur, passed an examination in Hindustani on 18th December.

Assistant Surgeon Darabshah Edalji Kothavala, L. M. and S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Surat, in addition to his own duties as Medical Officer, Parekh Dispensary, Surat, pending further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Prabhashankar Trikamji Kothari, L. M. and S., to act as Medical Officer to the Kathiawar Political Agency with attached duties from the date of departure of Major A. Hooton, I. M. S., pending the arrival of Captain J. L. Lunham, I. M. S.

Khan Sahadur Rustam Bamansha Vakil to be Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, vice Khan Bahadur Marzeshji Kharsedji Nariman, retired.

The District Judge of Kaladgi has granted Mr. Hari Atmaram Mohile, Subordinate Judge of Bagalkot, privilege leave on half pay for fifteen days from 17th February to 3rd March, both days inclusive.

Mr. Keshavlal Madhavlal Parikh to practise as a pleader in Ahmedabad District.

The two months' privilege leave granted to Mr. H. M. Birla, Manmatdar of Bassein, is extended by one month, Mr. Dattatraya Moreshwar Randive continuing to act.

The furlough for nine months (in addition to privilege leave for three months) granted to Mr. C. K. Hardikar, is extended by three months.

The following appointments and promotions are ordered in the Excise Department:—I.—Vice Mr. Mir Amjad Ali, Sub-Inspector Godhra Distillery, Panch Mahals District, on Rs 75, reverted to the Salt Department:—Balkrishna P Bhat Sub-Inspector Dasa, Ahmedabad District, on R. 60 and substantive pro tem on Rs 75 to be Sub-Inspector on Rs 75 continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr. K A Kagalkar Sub Inspector, Ron Navalgund and Ramdurg, Dharwar District on R. 50 and substantive pro tem on Rs 60 to be Sub-Inspector on R. 60 continuing to do duty as at present. Mr Murtuzakhan Kalandarkhan Sub-Inspector Surat City, on Rs 40 and substantive pro tem on Rs. 60 to be Sub-Inspector on R. 50 continuing to do duty as at present. Mr J J DeSouza a Candidate to be Sub-Inspector on Rs 40 on probation and to do duty as Sub-Inspector under a Distillery Panch Mahals District. Mr. Hasansaeed Sub-Inspector, Chikhodi Circle, Belgaum District, on Rs. 60, to be Sub-Inspector on Rs. 75 substantive pro tem, vice Mr. Bhat continuing to do duty as at present. Mr. Anant Yeshvant Sule, Sub Inspector, Bombay, on Rs. 50, to be Sub Inspector on R. 60 substantive pro tem. vice Mr. Kagalkar continuing to do duty as at present. Mr. C. A. Smith, Sub-Inspector, Railway line, Bhusaval, East Khandesh District, on Rs. 40, to be Sub-Inspector on Rs. 50 substantive pro tem. vice Mr. Kalandarkhan continuing to do duty as at present. Vice Mr. Mahadeo Salharam Raje, Sub-Inspector, Umbergaon, Thana District, on Rs. 30, reduced and transfered as a clerk on Rs. 25 in the Salt Department:—Mr. Bhimrao Yellojirao Jadhav, a Candidate, to be Sub Inspector on Rs 30 on probation and to do duty as Sub-Inspector, Umbergaon, Thana District.

The privilege leave for one month with effect from the 22nd December granted to Mr. Firozsha D. Darbari, District Inspector, Pen, Nagothna and Sudnagad, Kolaba District, on Rs. 125 has been extended by fifteen days, the acting arrangement already made being continued.

The privilege leave for twenty five days with effect from the 4th January granted to Mr. Sonik Rajesaheb Shaik Moiudin, District Inspector, Chikodi Circle, Belgaum District, on Rs. 175 has been extended by fifteen days, the acting arrangement arrangement already made being continued.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL WHEAT.

THE final forecast of the winter rice crop of 1909-1910 in Eastern Bengal and Assam reads:—Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1907-19-8 the area under winter rice in Eastern Bengal and Assam represents some 17·2 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.

Explanatory.—As stated in last year's final forecast, a scheme for revision of the dates of the various forecasts is under the consideration of Government. Meantime it has been decided as in last year to issue this third or supplementary forecast this year also.

General character of the crop.—Weather conditions were exceptionally favourable to winter rice this year. The plentiful rainfall which was maintained to the end of the season greatly benefitted the late transplanted crop. Bumper harvests have been reaped in Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Malda, and in parts of the Dacca and Rajshahi divisions. In most of the important rice-producing districts the yield has been decidedly above the normal. And there is no reason to think that the outturn has been anything below the average except in Kamrup, Nowgong and Darrang, where the crop seems to have suffered from an uneven distribution of rainfall, and in Chittagong where excessive rainfall, while the crop was in the ear, affected the outturn somewhat.

District estimates.—Since the issue of the second forecast the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar has reduced the estimate of area under the crop for his district by 8,800 acres. According to district estimates the area under winter rice this year comes to 11,775 600 acres against 11,048,400 acres last year. The Collectors of Dacca, Tippera, Noakhali, and of almost all the districts of the Rajshahi division, and all the Deputy Commissioners of the Assam Valley Division have raised the estimate of average outturn for their respective districts over the figures given in the second forecast with the results that district estimates now show an average outturn for the province of 101 per cent. of a normal harvest on the actual area cropped.

Provincial estimates.—Recent reports from the district have confirmed the favourable opinion I had formed of the prospects of the winter rice crop this year, and I now feel justified in raising my estimate of a 103 per cent. outturn for the whole provinces as given in the second forecast to 110 per cent.

On the basis of a normal yield of 9½ cwt. per acre, the total outturn, which may therefore be expected, is 123,055,000 cwt. on an actual area of 11,775,000 acres cropped, or 43 per cent. more than last year.

"WHAT is this article?" asked a lady in an ironmonger's shop, lifting up a sort of square box lined with felt and with a pot in the middle. "A deal warmer," responded the youngest assistant cheerfully. "Yes, it is warmer," the lady went on; "but I asked what this was." "A deal warmer," said the assistant. The lady became a trifle annoyed, and remarked that she was not applying for a description of the weather. It took quite a long time to explain that the article was understood by the new assistant to be a box to keep things warm in. It was in reality to keep them cool.

BY THE WAY.

YORKSHIRE ACRES AND BIBLE LETTERS.

It has sometimes been stated that there are more acres in Yorkshire than there are letters in the Bible. A person hearing the statement for the first time is inclined to doubt it, but, as various correspondents of Note and Queries show, it is true all the same. Authorities differ as to the exact acreage of the county, one giving it as 3,882,848, and another as 3,771,843. But the number of letters in the Bible is said to be 3,566,480, so the acres beat the letters with something to spare.

AN ADMIRER OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr Alderman Randle, of Coventry, passed away on the day of polling for his North-East Warwickshire constituency, in whose contests he laboured for Liberalism for more than half a century. The story is still told in his locality of a wordy bout Mr. Randle once had in a Nottingham hotel, with a London journalist. Mr. Gladstone had been addressing a meeting in that city, and the London man observed that he himself had heard better speeches. This sounded heresy to the Radical from Foleshill—the locality in which the deceased resided—and he asked the critic who he was. "I'm the chief reporter of the—," was the reply. "And who are you? the reporter came with equal confidence and sense of pride, "I'm Joe Randle, of Foleshill." "Foleshill," said the journalists "where's Foleshill?" "What," asked an astonished Randle, "you the chief reporter for the—, and don't know where Foleshill is! And yet you have the audacity to depreciate Gladstone's speech!" That an end to the discussion.

CANADIAN WOMEN AND THE FREE GRANT LANDS.

The question is now being asked why Canadian women are not given equal opportunities with foreign women in connexion with the free grants of land in the West. The free grant lands belonging to the Dominion Government are, according to the Canadian Courier being given to foreigners at a terrific rate, indeed, it holds that the Government's magnificent generosity is of doubtful merit. During the past year there were several cases where men, not necessarily Canadians waited around land offices when certain districts were being opened up, and thereby secured a farm worth three or four thousand dollars free of charge. Our contemporary regards it as strange that the Government should prefer to give these away rather than to sell them. It is stranger that they should prefer to give them to foreigners than to native Canadians. It is still stranger that they will give a section to a foreign woman and not to a Canadian woman.

TRUE TILL DEATH.

China papers bring details of the tragic death of M. Manceron, of Maulow. It appears that he was riding on the engine of a train when it suddenly was derailed. He was terribly scalded, and for a few minutes was unconscious. Regaining consciousness, and notwithstanding his terrible injuries, he made his way to the nearest railway station, two miles distant, and there stopped an oncoming train. Immediately he had completed this heroic task he collapsed and died within a few minutes.

THE GULL AND THE GAMIN.

Some person in authority, says the "Westminster Gazette," will have to keep an eye on the lively Embankment urchin, whose love of the silver-winged seagulls is getting just a little too demonstrative. The gamin is one of the birds best friends he brings stale crusts or bread for their acceptance he empties the treasuries of his pockets for them in search of stray crumbs and (probably) bread pellets; he has taught the birds to catch watercress and fragments of cabbage, boiled and raw, in flight; and he has even managed to tame one or two of the boldest spirits to take unsavoury looking morsels out of his open palm. So far, so well. But the other morning we saw him at a game which, if successfully pursued, will soon make an end of the popularity of London as a winter resort of the sea-birds.

ATTEMPTS TO CATCH THE BIRDS.

The ingenious youngster, standing in the shadow of the Sphinx, first attracted the birds by spreading a feast of bread on the Embankment wall, and when it was all gobbled up and the hungry birds' appetite had been sufficiently whetted to make them even more than usually greedy, he had an alluringly large piece of bread on the palm of his left hand, and when the bird approached to help itself he did his level best to catch it with his very clever right hand. Were it not the wise seagull wears its tail as short as a fashionable woman wears her walking skirt, the knickerbockered imp would have succeeded, and this kind of success, would inevitably lead to the desertion by the birds of the region between blackfriars and Westminster, to which, from September till May, they lend one of its greatest charms. Therefore, let some guardian of law and order turn his attention to the Embankment what time the London urchin is about.

THE "AUTOCRAT" AND THE GULLS.

It may be recalled that one of Oliver Wendell Holmes's keenest delights was to watch from the study window of his home in Boston the flocking and feeding of sea-birds in winter. He wrote a poem—"My Aviary"—on the subject, from which the following verses are an extract:

Through my north window, in the wintry weather—
My airy oriel on the river shore—
I watch the sea fowl as they flock together
Where late the boatman dipped his tripping oar.
The gull, high floating, like a sloop at sea,
Lets the loose water waft him as it will;
The duck, round-breasted as a rustic maiden,
Paddles and plunges, busy, busy still.
I see the solemn gulls in council sitting
On some broad ice-floe, conclave long and late
While overhead the home-bound ducks are flitting,
And leave the tardy motive in debate.

The poetry is not striking, but, as a contemporary suggests, the main idea of the poet caged inside a room regarding the birds outside in their freedom as his true possession—his aviary—is a rather fine one.

HILARY TERM.

Hilary Term, which has been postponed both at Oxford and Cambridge through the General Election, derives its title from the Norman cult of St. Hilary, the fourth-century Bishop of Poictiers. Hilaryside is supposed to bring the coldest season of the year, and, as it falls about the middle of the coldest month, this bit of weather folklore frequently "comes off." Possibly the popular belief preserves some "subliminal" reminiscence of the great frost which set in upon St. Hilary's Day in 1205 and lasted till the end of March, so that "corn cost a mark which afteretime was sold for twelve pence."

SPANISH COURT CEREMONIES.

Attention is drawn to some quaint Spanish Court ceremonies by the announcement that they are to be abolished in the course of the current year. Every night a guard still patrols the Royal Palace, carrying an enormous old-fashioned lantern, adorned with the Royal Arms—this, in spite of the fact that the Palace has long been lighted by electricity. Every night, again, there is a ceremony of locking the Palace gate with a huge key, which is afterwards deposited in the custody of the Court Chamberlain—this in spite of the fact that the key no longer fits any lock, and that the fastening of the gate is effected by other means. Henceforward these picturesque but superfluous practices are to cease.

A RECORD WAVE IN THE ATLANTIC.

The 90 foot high wave which is reported to have struck the "Lusitania" in the Atlantic a few weeks must surely constitute a record. Most careful measurements have been made of the waves in the Atlantic by the Washington Hydrographic Bureau, which the result that the average height was found to be 20 feet, and the maximum height in very rough weather 43feet. The length, on which depends the velocity, varied considerably, between 500 feet and 600 feet being common in storms, while the longest ever measured was half a mile from crest to crest, and lasted nearly half a minute. A French naval officer who gathered many wave satistics in the great oceans of the world experienced the highest in the Indian Ocean, the maximum being 37 feet.

DURING the week ending 8th February, 18½ chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. These were purchased by farmers as follows: Nadia 1, Broach 4, Ahmedabad 7, Sholapur 5, Pandu Mewas 1 and Dooks Mewas 1. During the same period 1,000 chests were imported from Calcutta.

MEN AND MATTERS.

COULDN'T FOOL THE MARQUIS.

The Marquis of Winchester, the premier Marquis of England, has just been obliged to make an appearance in the police-court as witness against a man with one arm who had been "pitching the tale." Lord Winchester said the man called on him wearing ribbons on his breast for five war medals, and said he had fought in the South African War, and lost an arm in saving a child from a traction engine. The story of his connection with the Army, it was shown, was a fabrication; and for the loss of his arm by a traction engine, he received £80 compensation, which he had squandered. Lord Winchester, who is known to his intimates as "Pim," has a unique and interesting personality. He is a capital all-round sportsman, rides well to hounds, and is devoted to the management of his Hampshire estates. One of his special hobbies is tree-planting. A curious story is told of an ancestor of Lord Winchester who stood high in the favour of Henry VIII., from whom he obtained a barony. Later on, he held the office of Lord Treasurer during the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. By each of these sovereigns this worthy was highly esteemed, and on, being asked how he managed to keep in Court favour in such uncertain times, he made the famous answer; "By being a willow not an oak."

THE SASSOON FAMILY.

Mr. Arthur Sassoon, with whom the King has been staying at Brighton, is the youngest member of this famous family of merchant princes, all of whom are intimate friends of the King. The history of the rise of the Sassoons is a romantic one, and though of course it must be known to many of our readers may perhaps be repeated. They had for generations been a well-known family in Bagdad, famous alike for their wealth and integrity. Some seventy years ago one David Sassoon received notice that a plot was on foot to sack his house and murder its inmates. He contrived to escape, and fled with his wife and children to this city. There he founded the house of Sassoon, the only important firm that was not in the hands of Parsees. About 1868, after the death of David Sassoon, his son, the late Sir Albert, then known as Abdullah, came to England to company with his half brothers, Reuben and Arthur. Sir Albert remained rather Eastern in his tastes, and lived most of the year at Brighton. The late Mr. Reuben entertained splendidly at his house in Belgrave Square, and belonged to what was then known as the "Marlborough House set." Mr. Reuben Sassoon's house in Belgrave Square was noteworthy for the fact that all the kitchens were at the top of the house, so that the smell of cooking could never offend the nostrils of its inmates, and all the meals were brought down to the dining room in a specially constructed lift. The King, when Prince of Wales, often dined here. The special feature of those parties for the then Prince of Wales were the big Sunday luncheons when the talents of one "one," in particular were always brought into prominence. Mr. Sassoon kept him expressly for the compounding of Indian curries, to which the Prince was immensely partial.

LORD FARQUHAR AND THE SCHOOLBOYS.

Lord and Lady Farquhar are making many alterations and improvements at White Lodge, Richmond Park, and they are decorating it with great taste. They do not, however, intend taking up their residence there until the summer. A good story is told of how Lord Farquhar, who is a successful owner of race horses and a personal friend of the King, celebrated his tenth birthday. He was staying at Cromer with his parents, and as it was a lovely May morning, he went out himself for a stroll. Happening to pass a village school, he caught a vision of miserable, inky boys yawning over their tasks. The youthful Horace entered with perfect "sang-froid," and announced in tones of animosity: "I've come to see some specimens of these boys' hand-writing. Nothing in my opinion is so important as good hand-writing." The schoolmaster, taken by surprise called for the copybooks, and Master Horace, having inspected them, addressed the school: Well, boys I can't say much for your writing, but I will say no more about that and as it happens to be my birthday, I will give you all a half-holiday." Roars of applause drowned the master's protests, and, before he could collect his wits, the boys had vanished.

MINER AND EARL.

Lord Hardwicke who, recently told a political audience that he had actually worked for two years as a miner, is, though in his forty-first year, a bachelor. A lieutenant in the Army Motor Reserve, he was one of the earliest of young men to take up motoring in real earnest; he has also won several prizes with his motor-boat. Ballooning and air-ship flying have, moreover, found in him an ardent supporter. Like so many titled families, the Yorkes owe their elevation to a man of law. The first Baron Hardwicke was Philip Yorke, a Dover solicitor, who married a Miss Gibbon, a member of the same family as the famous historian. Their son became Solicitor-General at the age of thirty-nine, in time attaining to the dignity of Lord Chancellor and Earl of Hardwicke. This famous Chancellor had several sons, the second of whom, Charles, was, in due course, also made Chancellor, probably the only instance on record where both father and son have reached that high office. There is a tragic story attached to Charles Yorke's elevation to the Woolsack. Although his ambition had been fixed on this appointment, from his earliest years, he, on the resignation of Lord Camden, was offered the Great Seal, but on account of a pledge he had given to his political friends declined it. But George III. sent for him, and, after two interviews, Yorke left as Sovereign with the Great Seal in his possession. Three days later he was found dead just as a patent conferring the title of Baron Morden upon him was being completed.

PUTTING IT CLEARLY.

Lord Hardwicke spent ten of his early years in America, engaged in mining engineering. As a fact, he knows almost every inch of ground in that continent. Of those days his lordship tells a delightful yarn of how he once chanced upon a resident of a sleepy hamlet down South. Are you a native of this place?" asked Lord Hardwicke, striking up a conversation. "Am I what?" exclaimed the other languidly. The question was repeated. "What's that?" "Native—native of this place?" At this moment there appeared at the open door of the cabin the man's wife. Closely surveying Lord Hardwicke, she observed: "Ain't you got no sense, Bill? His means was you livin' here when you was born, or was you born before you was livin' here? Now tell him!"

RANCHING WITH A PURPOSE.

Sir Horace Plunkett, late vice-president of the Department of Agriculture in Ireland, has just returned to his Irish home after a lengthy visit to the United States. Sir Horace knows America well, for in his early youth, after leaving Oxford, he went out to Manitoba to try his hand at ranching, and, unlike most young men who go out there from this country "to make their fortunes," acquired a very respectable pile of dollars. As everybody knows, he turned his farming experience to good purpose on his return to his native land. It was he who first perceived the possibilities and the necessity of agricultural co-operation in Ireland. The whole movement sprang from his brain, was fostered by his enthusiasm, and organised by his directing ability. The 900 odd co-operative societies with their 90,000 members—representing some 400,000 people—and their turnover of nearly £3,000,000 a year are the visible results of his ideas. Sir Horace finds his greatest recreation in chess, a pastime in which he acquired great proficiency in his Oxford days, when he was "coached" by the famous Steinitz. Chess is an unusual preparation for ranch farming, but a man can no doubt console himself on lonely evenings by imagining problems before the board. Sir Horace's other recreation used to be cycling. But at this he was very unfortunate. He broke his leg in a fall from his machine about twelve years ago, and as soon as he had recovered, had another grievous fall which made a sick man of him for many months.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is perfectly safe in all cases and cannot fail to effect a cure.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DEEP RED ROSES WORN AT THE BACK OF THE CORSAGE.

Flowers as corsage ornaments are as much in request as ever writes a London lady correspondent. It is little to be wondered at that the shops of the milliners or drapers are crowded with choice blossoms, and presents the appearance of a fairy garden where wild roses and chrysanthemums bloom at the same time, and where you apparently only have to wish for it to find blossom and ripe fruit which have apparently emanated from the same tree appearing together. There is no end, too, to the different methods which the couturiere is employing in the arrangement of the flowers with which she decorates the new gowns. She has all manner of cunning little contrivances at her fingers ends for bringing a touch of novelty into the scheme and lifting her newest creations out of the rut of mediocrity.

FICHU TRIMMED WITH LINES OF FOX FUR.

One of these was very charmingly illustrated in the case of a gown fashioned of black Chantilly lace and spotted net over a foundation of soft creamy satin, clouded over with ivory chiffon and trimmed with the narrowest bands of black fox fur. The corsage was completely hidden under a deep fichu of spotted net and lace, likewise trimmed with lines of narrow fox fur, while exactly in the centre of the back it was held down with a huge cluster of deep crimson roses arranged in a large circular bunch, the rich velvet petals having a charming effect against the black transparent surface of the lace. In front the same thing was repeated, a large cluster of roses, with here and there a dewdrop sparkling in the centre of the blossoms, catching the folds just over the bust.

THE NEW TABLIER.

Another curious expedient where the dinner gown is concerned is the arrangement of the new tablier. This is carried out in a different shade to the gown it accompanies, or is even produced in black mousseline or lace, with a white gown, so that it is perfectly distinct from the gown itself. Its effect is almost exactly that of one of the old-fashioned work aprons of dainty design to which our mothers were so fondly addicted some thirty or forty years ago. The upper part of the tablier forms the front of the corsage, being slipped under the belt, and falling over the jupe as far as the knees, while it is cut into a spoon-shaped point at the base and drawn away to the sides, so that the sides are just caught together low down at the back. In some instances the mousseline or lace is accordion-pleated, and it is by no means unusual to edge the tablier with a serried row of artificial roses and buds, the same forming a border at the top where it marks out the line of the decolletage.

VAGARIES OF HAIR-DRESSING.

Hair-dressing is becoming something more than a fine art nowadays. Some of the most effective head-dresses are puffed out softly and lightly round the face, and above that a tight band of hair is drawn like a wide ribbon round the head. This forms a species of ridge, which is filled in with a mass of soft curls, the effect in the case of a woman with an oval shaped face leaving to nothing to be desired. It is, besides, a decided improvement upon the plain swathed coiffure, the effect of which was far too hard and uncompromising where the majority of women were concerned.

MILLINERIAL ITEMS.

Feather choux are the latest expedient for catching the long feather plumes, and these are to a certain extent taking the place of the erstwhile popular buckle or ornament for the simple hats made to accompany the tailor-made costume. Game feathers are still high in favour where millinery is concerned, and a dark seal brown velvet hat was trimmed with a huge peasant's wing, caught with a knot of bishop's purple velvet, which likewise formed the lining to the crown. There is a curious fancy for introducing an owl's head made of pure white feathers into the scheme of head-gear. The gleaming pink eyes have quite a startling appearance, the head being mounted on a toque of velvet or fur while in some cases it is repeated on the muff which accompanies the toilette as well.

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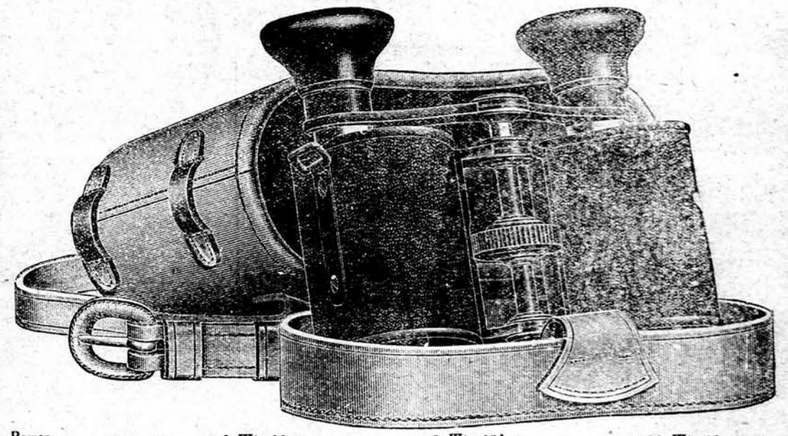

Power	×6 Wt. 10 oz.	×8 Wt. 10½ oz.	×10 Wt. 11 oz.
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REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th February.

Parades for the week. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Saturday the 12th instant—Manning Western Fire Command.

No 1 Company will mann 6" B L C at Mahaluxmi Battery.

No 2 Company will mann 6" B L C at Malabar Battery.

Both Batteries to be reported "Ready for Action" to the F C Western Fire Command by 6 p. m.

Officers Commanding Companies will issue necessary orders to their respective Companies.

To-day the 11th instant at 7 p.m. B V A Club—Lecture on the Automatic Sights, by Captain Davies, I O M. All Members are invited to attend.

Sunday the 13th instant—Practice 6" B L C Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery at 10-30 a.m. to carry out Elementary practice.

In connection with Saturday's Parade in manning Western Fire Command.

No 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p. m. and proceed to Mahaluxmi and Malabar Forts respectively; cyclists to proceed direct to Fort.

E. F. LOUIS, Lt.-Col. A. A.-G.
Adjt. B. V. A.

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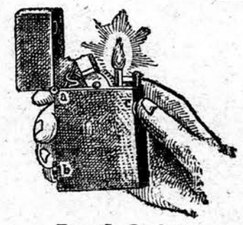

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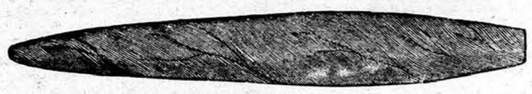

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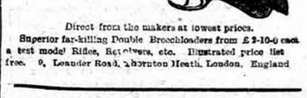

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